

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6¹/₂d.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS AT LAMBETH PALACE: PRESENTING A BIRLE TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 34.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Woodlands, Cardiff, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gore Lindsay, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Greenhill Lodge, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Rice, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, by the Rector, the Rev. L. J. Bernays, M.A., James Grove White, Esq., Lieutenant 57th Regiment, eldest son of the late Major James Thomas Fell White, 40th Regiment, of Kilburne, near Doneraile, in the county of Cork, to Constance, elder daughter of A. FitzGibbon, Esq., C.E., of The Rookery, Great Stanmore.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Hill House, Sunninghill, Berks, George Henry Watkins, aged 73.
On the 30th ult., at Gathley Castle, Richmond, Yorkshire, Mary, the dearly-beloved wife of Sir Henry De Burgh Lawson, Bart., in her fifty-ninth year, deeply mourned.
On the 30th ult., at Bury Grange, Gosport, John Elliott, Deputy-Inpector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, late of Corbo Clogher, county Tyrone.
On the 17th ult., at Lisbon, Charlotte, relict of the late William Wynn, Esq., and daughter of the late Robert Lucas, Esq., in her 68th year.
On the 25th ult., of diphtheria, aged 17, John Hobson, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Spurrier, Rector of Roughton, near Horncastle, beloved by all who knew him.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17.

SUNDAY, JULY 11.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxi.; Acts xvi. 16. Evening Lessons: 1 Chron. xxii. 1-21; Matt. v. 13-33.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Scott; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Dean York.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Dean of Westminster; 7 p.m., Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Pigou.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m.: Prizes: Alfred, 200 yards; Alexandra, 500, &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, meeting at Carlisle (five days); show-yard opens 9 a.m.; other days, 8 a.m.
Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, anniversary, Lambeth Palace, 2.30 p.m.
Races: Worcester Summer Meeting.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m.: Prizes: Queen's, 200 yards; Daily Telegraph, 200; &c.
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Humane Society, general court, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m.: Prizes: Queen's, 500 yards; Alexandra, 600; War Secretary's, 900, &c.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, Moon's first quarter, 6.16 a.m.
National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m.: Prizes: Queen's, 600 yards; Alexandra, 600; War Secretary's, 900; &c.
Royal Toxophilite Society.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m.: Prizes: Prince of Wales's, 200 yards; St. George's, 500; War Secretary's, 900, &c.
Royal Ulster Yacht Club Regatta, Belfast Lough.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m.: Prizes: Lords and Commons, 200 and 500 yards; Prince of Wales's, 500 and 600; War Secretary's, 900, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
July 10	29.70	62.3	54.3	76	8	73.6	52.4	NW. WSW. W.	182	0.000	
11	29.70	63.6	51.1	70	6	74.0	57.9	SW. WSW. W.	294	0.000	
12	29.71	64.3	51.7	73	3	76.2	57.5	W. SW.	211	0.000	
13	29.726	61.0	51.4	70	7	75.9	53.8	WSW. SW.	174	0.005	
14	29.687	59.1	54.7	86	9	67.7	58.2	SW. W.	191	0.470	
15	29.750	58.8	52.7	82	9	64.7	51.4	W. SW. WSW.	347	0.340	
16	29.649	58.7	53.0	82	8	65.7	56.4	SSW. WNW.	288	0.475	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29.712 29.703 29.704 29.781 29.649 29.770 29.636
Temperature of Air ... 64.19 63.17 62.05 64.25 64.35 63.95 62.78
Temperature of Evaporation ... 57.69 56.22 56.62 57.29 56.79 56.69 57.49
Direction of Wind ... WSW. WSW. SW. WSW. SW. SW. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a
4 10 4 27	4 43 5 15	5 20 5 37	5 57 6 17	6 40 7 7	7 30 7 57	8 28 9 5

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PILATEUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street, Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND, Westphalia, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1880, open from May 9 to the end of September, 1880. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annex. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna café, confectionery, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Minden and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by tramsways, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse, No. 4, Düsseldorf.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—VERY CATCHING, by F. C. Burnand. Music by J. L. Mollay. After which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with A FLYING VISIT, by A. Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at 8; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Will close for the season, Saturday, July 24.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.35 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 a.m.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back ... First Class ... Second Class ...
Available for Return within One Month ... £2 15 0 .. £1 10 0
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside the Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week-night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.
TWO MONTHS' FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Ilminster.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, July, 1880. S. SWARBICK, General Manager.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Instituted in 1738. Incorporated in 1789. For the Support and Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans. 12, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, W.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PATRONAGE.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, will take place THIS DAY (SATURDAY), JULY 10, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Two o'clock. Mrs. Osgood, Miss Adela Vernon, Madame Bolingbroke, Miss Marian McKenzie, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Sidney Tower, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Felli. Principal Violin, Mr. J. T. Wilby; trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.
Subscribers of One Guinea are entitled to two Area Stalls. Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; all the principal Music-sellers; and at Mr. Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—LAST SEASON.—By Special Desire of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Last Concert.—THE DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT, MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JULY 12, Three o'clock, St. James's Hall. Soloists:—Madame Trebelli, Mr. Joseph Maas, and Mr. Charles Halle. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 1s., at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and the usual Agents.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
SUCH a sterling success as that which has been achieved by those eminent American comedians, MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. POWERS, MR. JOHNSON, and MR. E. M. HALL, is an event of rare occurrence. Their rich and original sense of humour and remarkably quaint sayings keep the audience in roars of laughter throughout the Entertainment.
The visit of these truly great artists to this country being limited to three weeks, it will be advisable to secure seats in advance.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW ENTERTAINMENT and of the new company.
MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. JOHNSON, MR. POWERS, and MR. E. M. HALL, the great comedians of the San Francisco Minstrels, of New York, engaged for three weeks by Messrs Moore and Burgess at an enormous expense, will appear EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, AT THREE and EIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (25th time, terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with IOLANTHE—Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving. Saturday Evenings, July 10, 17, and 24, at 8.20, THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANTHE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE every Saturday in July, at 2. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open, 10 to 5.

LYCEUM.—MR. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT. SATURDAY MORNING and SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31. At Two o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (25th performance)—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. At Eight o'clock, CHARLES L.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Mr. Irving has much gratification in announcing that his friend Mr. Sims Reeves has signified his wish to appear on this occasion, as also has his son, Mr. Herbert Reeves. Mr. J. L. Toole as kindly volunteered his services. Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving will both give recitations.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Nell Jennings, Lizzie Shums, G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield, and Booker. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premiere Danseuses, Millies, Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Millies, Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carios, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.—EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Transformation. Gorgeous Dresses. Pretty Music and the best of Dances. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—ERA.—THE CANTERBURY.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.
The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Seventy-six of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from January to June, 1880, will form the Extra Supplement of next week's issue.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

The condition of Ireland has occupied, and seems likely to continue to occupy, no small proportion of the time and the labours of Parliament during the semi-Session left at its disposal by the recent General Election. Whilst most of us may lament this, few will think themselves justified in complaining of it. The fact is not due to the choice of any political party; it is due almost exclusively to the course of events which may be fitly described as lying altogether out of the range of human power. The present Government cannot be held responsible for it; the late Government did not create it; it is one of the shadows projected from the past with which the present generation is called to deal, and which, however it may be lessened in its extent by the ascendancy of political justice, will yet cast Ireland into a somewhat exceptional state from that of other portions of the United Kingdom. We cannot get away from the misdeeds of our forefathers. We cannot, at will, break the sequence of effects from their causes. Ireland has undergone exceptional treatment, and many of the remedies of

the evils to which she is now exposed—must also be exceptional. Our duty seems to be to accept this position of affairs and, accepting it, honestly and boldly to adopt the line of action which, in our judgment, is best adapted to meet the necessities of the case. If, in doing so, we should feel ourselves compelled to resort to measures which, in the abstract, we should condemn as abnormal—more especially if, under a visitation afflicting to all of us, Ireland should suffer more severely than England or Scotland—this need occasion no surprise. We are called upon only to deal with the case as it is presented to us by overwhelming necessity, and, as a medical man must, occasionally, in the course of his practice, set aside hard and fast rules for the sake of saving life, so the Imperial Parliament must be guided as to the measures to which it will give its sanction by the exceptional circumstances which require its legislation.

The two measures of the Government introduced into the House of Commons with a view to the mitigation of present distress—namely, the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill and the Compensation for Disturbance Bill—contravene, in some respects, the principles of economic science. The chief argument in support of either of them is drawn from the extreme necessity of the case they have been framed to meet. They may be regarded as experiments in legislation; but, on the other hand, they may be justified by the allegation that no other alternative remains but such as humanity shudders to contemplate. True, the whole of Ireland is not, as we may say, *in extremis*. Three bad seasons—the last the worst of all—have not equally affected all parts of that almost exclusively agricultural nation. There are, however, considerable areas of distress in the Sister Isle, occasioned by the exceptional badness of the seasons, which verge close upon a state of famine, and which call aloud, we may even say irresistibly, for instant succour. What is to be done? We cannot fairly answer the demand made upon us without, in some degree, overstepping the principles which in ordinary circumstances we believe should govern legislative action. The governing power of the Empire cannot commit itself to maintain intact in Ireland all the axioms which are applicable in other parts of the United Kingdom. A drowning man is not to be treated on the same rules as a man in health. There are some districts of Ireland at the present moment all the information respecting which, authoritatively given, conduces to the conclusion that if we would save we must save by exceptional methods. Now, every one knows that this kind of action, whatever may be its justification, is open to reproach. We can always taunt a man for swerving from a direct line of progress, more especially if it be a line the superiority of which over others in all ordinary circumstances he has himself commended, but we may find ourselves, in the end, far wrong in having done so, because we have not taken into account the circumstances that have compelled him. We are all of us bound to act conformably to the conditions that are imposed upon us by superior power; and in so doing it is quite possible that we should here and there run athwart lines both of conviction and motive, which, in the usual affairs of life, would, and still do, command our reverent loyalty.

It is thus, and thus only, that the judgment of sound politicians, freed, of course, from the influence of political party, can reconcile itself to the measures proposed to Parliament by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. They cannot be indicated on any ground but that of necessity; and if the necessity be made out their vindication seems to us to be complete. But they must not go beyond the case which call for their enactment. They must not disturb the general run of affairs. What is required in parts of Ireland would be utterly inapplicable to other parts—monstrously so, to Scotland and England. The remedy, therefore, should not be more than commensurate with the disease, either in extent or duration. We speak in abstract terms, conscious as we are of the danger of entangling ourselves in mere party controversies. We are anxious, however, to take into our account, as we think it behoves us to do, the history of the relations which this country has sustained to Ireland for two centuries at least. We have already undone much that our Fathers did, although we are pursued by the unhappy consequences of their work. We are now engaged in grappling with evils for which, not we, but those who went before us must be held responsible. But if we would do efficiently the duty that has devolved upon us, we must act boldly as well as warily; must do things we do not like to do, in the way of concession, in order to neutralise the effect of things done before our time, in the way of oppression.

On the whole, it seems to us that the spirit, motive, purpose, and proposals of the Government, with regard to Ireland, are such as fairly represent the predominant mind and will of the country. The cry of "plunder," "spoliation," and "confiscation" finds no general echo from the population of these realms. The attempt made by her Majesty's Ministers to meet the emergency with which they are bound to cope seems to us to be an honest attempt; and if it prove to be a mistaken one it will not be for want of accurate information, or of painstaking care to adapt the measures they propose to the case they have in hand. Some provisions in them excite our anxiety—but, satisfied that their drift is to good, we can but hope that they will realise in practice the expectations of their promoters.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

That was a curious discussion the other afternoon in the House of Peers arising from Lord Fortescue's proposal that there should be competitive examinations in athletics, as well as in mathematics, and other branches of learning ending in "ics" and "ology," in the case of candidates for commissions in the Army. If Lord Fortescue's scheme were to be adopted, a young gentleman desirous of serving his country in a military capacity would have the option of exhibiting his abilities either as a proficient in ancient and modern tongues, a geometrician, a historical essayist, and so forth; or he might win golden opinions—that is to say, examination marks—by exhibiting his skill in running, jumping, playing at the "tag of war," punching the "Saracen's Head," "tossing the caber," or "putting the stone." On the whole, the proposition amounts to a frank and loyal effort to help the young gentlemen with "Plenty of Pluck, no Brains."

Lord Dorchester thought that officers, not only in the Line, but in the Navy, should be taught to ride. At this some of their Lordships laughed. I fail to see anything to laugh at in the suggestion. Lord Dorchester repeated that equitation was very useful to naval officers who occasionally might have to carry despatches. It might also be pointed out, however, to his Lordship that sailors, like the "gens de qualité" cited by Mascarille in the "Précieuses Ridicules," "know everything without having been taught it." Most sailors are expert with their needles; yet who taught them to sew? And the art of riding seems to come quite as naturally to Jack. His performances in the *manège* might not meet with the approval of the riding master of a crack cavalry regiment; but he will manage to "stick on" his horse somehow or another.

I admire athleticism when it does not degenerate into mere brutish animalism; but I confess that I should not like to see the subaltern grades in the British Army filled with resuscitations of Fielding's Ensign Northerton. It would never do for our sub-lieutenants (and generals in embryo) to be largely composed of brawny young gentlemen who imagined that the *Iliad* was written by one "Homo," and who, like the Ensign just mentioned, entertained the profoundest contempt for the "Homo" in question. It is my business to have brains. If I had not some, I should be in St. Pancras Workhouse. And so I would give my humble vote to the officer with brains, in preference to the officer who could leap a five-foot water-jump or play polo, as William in "Black-Eyed Susan" played the fiddle, "like an angel." Look at Alexander: he was Aristotle's aptest pupil. Look at Cæsar. Did he not write the "Battle of Dorking" and "Lady Lee's Widowhood"?—I mean the "Commentaries." Look at Napoleon. Was he not the author of "Le Souper de Beaucaire" and the "Earl of Essex—a Tragedy"? To come down to our own times. What was it that the American visitor to Walmer Castle noticed by the bedside of the Great Duke? It was a Spanish grammar. He was close upon eighty; but he was still learning, like Michael Angelo at ninety. And Sir Garnet Wolseley—to what does he owe his success? To Pluck *plus* Brains—and plenty of them.

The gentleman who wrote "Illustrious Abstainers," and whose excellent little book I noticed last week, is still of opinion that Milton, Johnson, and Franklin were, habitually, total abstainers; and he is apprehensive that my reference to gluttonous abstainers may bring me some letters of reproach from water drinkers who may feel that my experience is a singular one. I am not under any apprehension in the matter. Let them reproach me. I stick to my text. It is quite time that the people who are so fond of proclaiming from the housetops that they drink nothing stronger than water, and who would bring, if they could, all humanity down to the pump, were reminded that total abstinence from alcohol is far from being an infallible guarantee that the abstainer possesses all possible human virtues. I repeat that (in the course of a long life) I have known a great many total abstainers who were immoderate eaters; and I look upon gluttony as a detestably selfish, hypocritical, and Pharisaical vice.

If you wish to find a thoroughly abstinent man "all round," look upon the Trappist. He is abstinent in everything. In food, in drink, in apparel, in pleasure, in speech, in sleep. But one need not be a monk to be strictly temperate. Consider that Napoleon the Great, of whom I spoke anon, was no total abstainer; a single glass of champagne or of chambertin sufficing him at his principal meal; and he dined on one course. Remember good old Monsieur Thiers. At his midday breakfast he took a single bumper of sound Bordeaux, and another at dinner. And yet these non-abstainers but strictly abstinent men did some work in their time.

Mem.: It was in a poem of holy Mr. Herbert that I lighted upon what I have always held to be the most truly philosophic advice touching habits of temperance. "Drink not the Third Glass," says holy Mr. Herbert. It may be "Touch not," instead of "Drink not;" but I am quoting from memory.

What would you think of "John Everett Millais, R.A. (Limited)"? What would you say to the "Joint-Stock E. Burnes Jones Company;" or to the "United Alma-Tadema Association"? I ask because, according to M. Albert Wolff, writing in the *Paris Figaro*, it appears to have occurred to some adventurous Belgian financiers to turn the illustrious French painter, Jean-Louis-Ernest-Meissonier into a joint-stock speculation. A syndicate of Flemish "operators" waited, it would seem, on M. Meissonier in Paris, and offered him the comfortable sum of two millions of francs, say sixty thousand pounds, if he would paint for purposes of public exhibition a large military panorama. The work was to be completed in two years. M. Meissonier declined to paint a panorama; but he proposed, instead, to execute two colossal pictures, over the *ordonnance* of which he had been long meditating, to be entitled, respectively, "Peace" and "War."

So terms were mutually agreed upon; and M. Meissonier set about making the sketches for his two grand pictures, when, to his horror, he received one morning a voluminous prospectus of a *Société Anonyme* to be called the "Paris-Meissonier Company," and the object of which purported to be the exhibition, engraving, and general *exploitation* all over the world, not only of the pictures of "Peace" and "War," but of sundry "panoramas," which were to be tacked on to and floated by the works of M. Meissonier, who was respectfully requested to become a shareholder in the enterprise. Fancy a man taking shares in himself!

A very attractive and instructive exhibition of the latest technical novelties brought forward by printers, stationers, and others connected with the kindred trades of which the Final Cause is the dissemination of knowledge, was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall. I read, anent this exhibition, in the *Daily News*—

Messrs. Bertram and Co. show a knotter or strainer designed to take the place of the ordinary flat jog knotter, consisting of a set of machine-cut brass plates, which are fixed in the vat and remain stationary. The action is caused by the simple application of an air-pump, which keeps in constant motion an india-rubber disc or flap below the plates, thus causing a perfect action.

Surely this is caviar to the general. I am not ashamed to confess that the whole of it is Chaldaic to me. I do not even know what an "ordinary flat jog knotter or strainer" may be. Do you, my General Reader? "Does one man in a million," asks Archdeacon Paley, "know how oval frames are turned?"

Wednesday the Fourteenth of July is the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille by a Parisian mob in the year 1789; and on this memorable Fourteenth instant the Great National Fête of the French Republic is to be celebrated. Touching the gloomy fortress into which John Howard tried in vain to penetrate, M. Albert Lassalle states in the *Charivari* that a large portion of the archives of the Bastille found their way, somehow or another, to St. Petersburg, where they still remain, and where they were copied, on account of the French Government, by a certain M. Jean Gustave Bertrant, lately deceased.

M. de Lassalle quotes two painfully interesting extracts from the Bastille *dossiers*. The first is a letter from the Lieutenant of Police to the Governor:—

I send you, my dear Delaunay, a certain F He is a bad lot (*un mauvais sujet*). You will keep him eight days, after which you will get rid of him (*vous vous en débarrasserez*).

This is business-like. The laconic death-warrant is endorsed in equally business-like style by M. Delaunay, who observes—

The 13th of June was admitted the man F—, and at the expiration of the time fixed application was made to M. le Lieutenant de Police to ascertain under what name he would like to have the man buried.

Exit F. Now for the second letter, which is dated September, 1771, and signed "Chevalier":—

The head of the *Sieur Larivière* is still in a feverish condition; and I despair of his being completely cured unless the remedy be applied to him (*sans qu'on lui fasse le remède*).

This is endorsed by the Lieutenant of Police, or some other ministerial personage, with "the two narrow words" "A Pendre." So I suppose the hot-headed *Sieur Larivière* was completely strangled in his neat little Bastille cell; and the Lieutenant of Police went tranquilly to the Comédie-Française that evening to see *Sophie Arnould*.

Mem.: Mirabeau, writing about the same time to Sophie from the donjon of Vincennes, has a very humorous story to tell about strangulation. He remarks that when the unhappy son of Philip II. of Spain was seized by the assassins sent to dispatch him, he resisted them with cries and struggles; whereat observed, in a soothing and respectful voice, one of the murderers, "*Calle, calle!*—Hush, hush! Señor Don Carlos; all that we are doing is for your good" (*para su bien*). Yet while Mirabeau was thus jesting the Lieutenant of Police might have been revolving in his mind the expediency of writing to M. de Rougemont, the Governor of Vincennes, to apply "the remedy" to the very hot-headed young gentleman who had given his family so much trouble—*para su bien*.

I noted some weeks since that the excellent People's Entertainment Society were in need of the sinews of war to carry on a fresh campaign next winter and provide laborious people in the very poorest districts of the metropolis with weekly Saturday nights of rational, innocent, and enjoyable entertainments in the way of vocal and instrumental music and recitations. In pursuance of this laudable object, the Society have organised a grand evening concert, which, by the kind permission of Sir Coutts Lindsay, will be given at the Grosvenor Gallery on Thursday, the Fifteenth inst. The Viscountess Folkestone, Mrs. Ronalds, Miss Wakefield, Mrs. D'Egville, Mr. Lionel Benson, Mr. C. Wade, and Mr. Charles Bethune, are among the ladies and gentlemen who have promised their valuable assistance. The Grosvenor on the evening of the Fifteenth will probably be thronged by rank and fashion. Tickets for the concert are a guinea each, and are obtainable at the principal music warehouses.

I am, myself, not partial to concerts, and would go some miles to avoid a *matinée* or a *soirée musicale*. I had a surfeit of concerts, both morning and evening, when I was young. Still, I hope that the estimable gentleman who writes the musical criticisms in this Journal will not think that I am intruding on his special domain when I mention that I went to Her Majesty's Theatre the other evening, and witnessed with great delight the *rentrée* of that gifted and fascinating prima-donna Madame Etelka Gerster as Amina in the "Sonnambula." Rarely have I heard this accomplished artiste in better voice; and never have I seen her act more archly and more vivaciously.

I went to Her Majesty's quite accidentally, and under somewhat peculiar circumstances. I happened to be in the neighbourhood of Pall-mall at half-past eight in the evening; and, for a wonder, I had nothing to do for the next two hours and a half. I had been domestically commanded not to return

home before eleven; I cannot read by lamplight; there was nobody in the club smoking-room; I had no friends to call upon (at least I could not recall the names of any just then); I am a bad "walkist;" and, in fact, I did not know what to do with myself. So, "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow," I was pacing through the Opera arcade, when I beheld an open door, and a printed placard with "Gallery, two shillings" printed thereon. So I toiled up the gallery stairs and had two shillings' worth of the "Sonnambula." It was like climbing to the top of the Monument; but you were amply rewarded when you reached the summit. Seldom have I enjoyed myself so much as in that lofty eyrie. The gallery was very cool and not inconveniently crowded with very nice people. German and Italian professors of music I should say, Swiss couriers and French chefs, young lady pupils from the Academy, Moldo-Wallachs, Albanians, Montenegrins, and emigrants from Lazistan: *que sais-je?* They were very agreeable, and they seemed to enjoy Madame Gerster's performance intensely. I shall have another two shillings' worth soon.

History—I fancy that you will have heard the observation before—has an odd way of repeating itself. Just fifty-seven years before the occurrence of the Bradlaugh imbroglio the Portuguese Legislature were sorely exercised with what may be termed the Great Braganza Swearing Case. It seems that in the year 1823 a new Portuguese Constitution was framed, to observe which the King more or less reluctantly swore. But the Lusitanian Queen, Dona Carlota, flatly refused to take the required oath; whereupon the exasperated Cortes obtained a Royal decree ordering her Majesty to quit the kingdom, and declared her rights forfeited, both as a Portuguese citizen and as the Consort of the Sovereign. Subsequently the Queen condescended to explain. She declared that she had declined to take the oath to the Constitution, not "through haughtiness or hatred of the Cortes," but because she had made a promise "never to take an oath, for good or for evil, during her whole life."

Mem.: The British Army, we have Corporal Trim's word for it, "swore terribly in Flanders." Does not Southey, in his "Life of Wesley," tell a very curious story about a Sergeant who never swore?

Fourth of July day, the wires tell us, was celebrated with its usual enthusiastic energy all over the United States on Monday for Sunday last: that is to say, there were thirty accidental deaths directly due to the patriotic festivities of the day. Nineteen persons met their deaths by drowning during boating excursions; eleven more were shot; and a large number more had their limbs blown off or their heads crushed, or were to some measure seriously injured by pistol-balls or by the fireworks which, with appalling recklessness, it is customary to explode at every street-corner throughout the day. The "Glorious Fourth" is the carnival of the big rowdy and the small boy, *arcades ambo*—blackguards both; but its annual recurrence is regarded with dread and aversion by the majority of law-abiding American citizens.

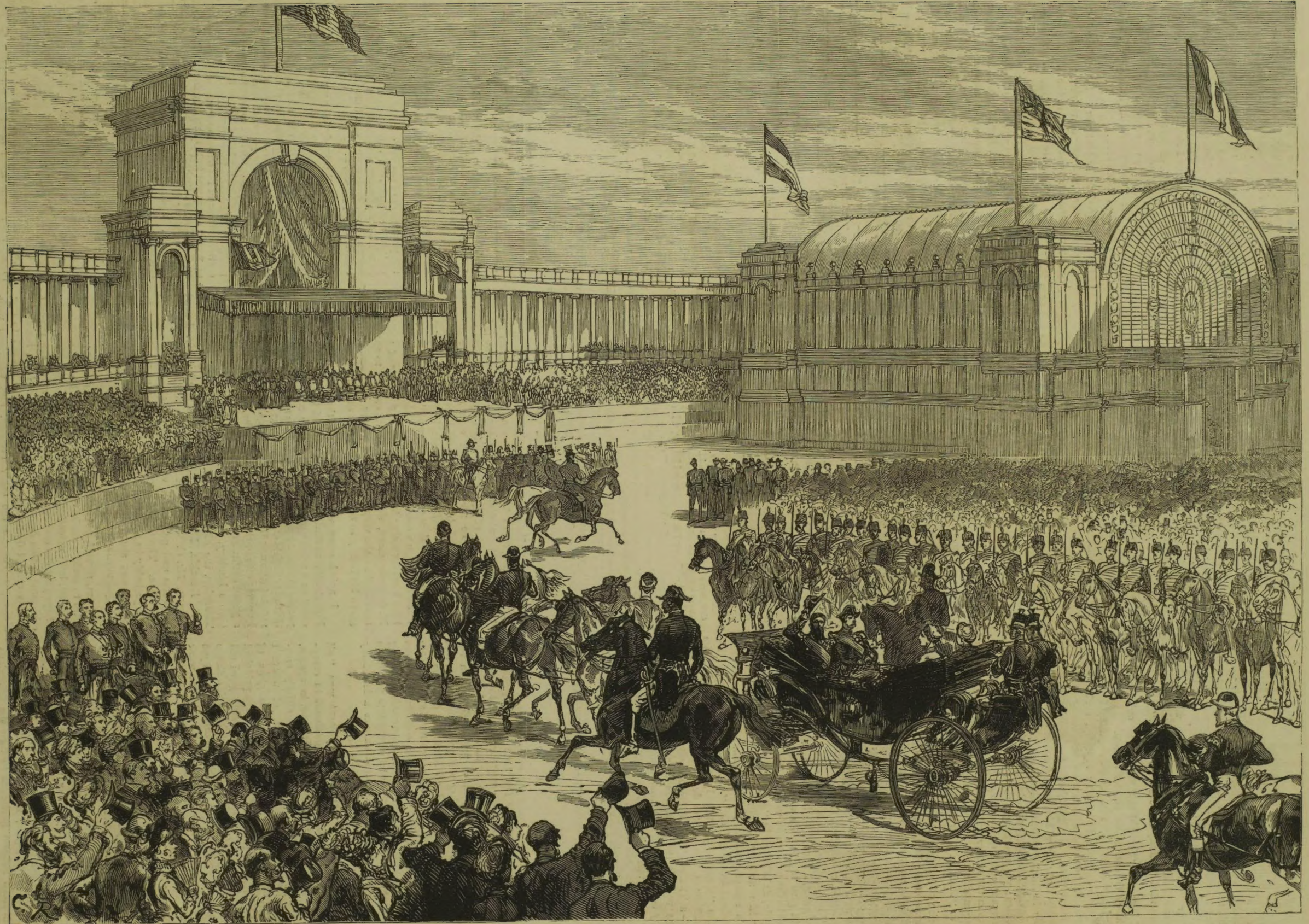
Mem.: Somebody was so obliging as to send me a very grandiose and "spanglorious" card of invitation to a Fourth of July banquet at the Criterion, and at which, so far as I could make out, I was to meet George Washington, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, Edwin Booth, P. T. Barnum, Ethan Allen, Henry Clay, James Fiske, jun., Professor Agassiz, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Orator Pop," and old Dr. Jacob Townsend. At all events, it was a most imposing list of celebrities. But at the last moment I received a post-card briefly informing me that the banquet was not to come off. I am sorry. I should have liked to meet the celebrities.

The only further light which has been thrown by my correspondent on the "Apples of King John" is afforded, first by a gentleman writing from Oldham, who informs me that when his good mother was reproving her children for selfishness she was wont to tell them that "King John had two apples, one of which he ate, and the other he saved for himself." Next, a distinguished antiquary, "J. H.," suggests the possibility of the inversion of the "Apples of King John" as "John-Apples," or, by compression, into "Apple-John." It will be remembered that Prince Hal knighted these at the Boar's Head, Eastcheap; and that Sir John Falstaff could not endure an Apple-John.

But all this will scarcely help my original inquiring correspondent. I can only, in semi-despair, put him on a fresh scent, which, it is remotely possible, might help him to start the desired game. In the fourteenth century there was another King John, who was long resident in England—King John of France, indeed, the Black Prince's prisoner, who was detained in the ancient palace of the Savoy. His captivity was a very splendid one. He had as many as one hundred and forty butts of Bordeaux wine sent him as a present in one consignment, and was altogether a most expensive *détenu*. One of the costliest items in his outgoings was sugar, immense quantities of which were used in his kitchen for making confectionery. In this King's household books are frequent entries of eggs used to clarify sugar, roses to flavour it with, and cochineal to colour it. Special mention is also made of a large silver-gilt box or *bonbonnière*, in which the King used to carry his comfits. Now old French folklore should be fertile in stories of "Le Roi Jean." Perhaps there are some anecdotes about apples among them.

Here is a very lucid explanation of the "Boston" mystery. "G. N." (who I beg will accept my best thanks) tells me that some five-and-twenty years ago, while staying at a country house near Boston, Massachusetts, his host pointed out to him two islands in the Bay, called "Great" and "Little Misery." He proceeded to explain that during the War of Independence there was a British garrison on these islands, and that two of the officers there devised, to alleviate the *ennui* of inactive military life, a new variety of whist, to which they gave the name of "Boston;" the two islands doing duty for the terminology which the French render as "Grande" and "Petite Misère," and that the French "chelm" or "chelem" and the English "slam" are, in all probability, merely a corruption of the German "schlemm," meaning the taking of all the tricks. There is one very obvious way of testing the authenticity of this story. Is "Boston" mentioned in the first edition of Hoyle? If it be, there is an end of the legend of the two British officers and the two islands; for "Hoyle's Games" were first published in 1743, more than thirty years before the outbreak of the American War of Independence.

G. A. S



THE JUBILEE OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE: KING LEOPOLD II. OPENING THE EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS.—SEE PAGE 34.



SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS IN PARIS: LEAVING THE CHAPEL IN THE RUE DE SÈVRES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE GAS MAIN EXPLOSION: SCENE IN CHARLOTTE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, ON MONDAY EVENING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 6.

After such an eventful week as the past, the place of honour in any record of events in France naturally falls to politics. Last Wednesday the Jesuits ceased to exist as a society in France, and in all parts of the country they were expelled from their establishments by force, or rather by the semblance of force, for no credit is to be placed in the wild narratives which represent the Jesuits as having been subjected to violence. The passing of the decrees of March 29 for the expulsion of the Jesuits and the dissolution of unauthorised religious congregations left open to the Jesuits two lines of conduct. They could either elude the decrees, for nothing was easier than to put their establishments in the names of others, or they could place themselves on the sacred ground of the inviolability of the domicile and of property. They preferred the latter course, which entitled them to the aureole of martyrdom and of persecution. The word of order was given, and followed with admirable discipline. Everywhere they waited for the arrival of the gendarmes before they abandoned their establishments. Whether the Jesuits be dangerous to the State and whether it be legal to expel them or not are questions too complicated to be discussed within the space of a few lines. I may remark, however, that the policy which the Republican Government has followed has permitted the friends of the Jesuits to raise the cry of *Vive la liberté!* While the friends of the Government could only reply *Vive la loi!* In answer to the interpellation of Mgr. Freppel in the Chamber on Friday the Government accepted the responsibility of the manner in which the decrees had been executed, and now, the first and opening act having been played, we must wait patiently for the dénouement. Everywhere the Jesuits have addressed applications to the Tribunals to be reinstated in their property, and there is some talk about their bringing criminal actions against the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Worship. Meanwhile, more than two hundred magistrates of different grades have sent in their resignations in order to avoid pleading against the Jesuits. This question of the magistracy is a long and knotty one. It suffices to say here that in France magistrates are appointed for life, and as a body they have always been hostile to the Republic, which nevertheless they have hitherto served in return for a stipend. Most of those who have resigned are Orleanists, some are Legitimists, and some are Bonapartists. The Government finds no difficulty in filling up the vacancies, and as it has not yet dared to abolish the irremovability of the magistracy, it is rather glad of this opportunity of making a clean sweep of hostile functionaries.

As was to be expected, the Committee of the Senate, on the ground that the question of principle and of national morality dominates all considerations of policy and of persons, invited their colleagues to reject the Amnesty bill as passed by the Chamber. The bill runs as follows:—"Amnesty is granted for all crimes and misdemeanours connected with the insurrections of 1870 and 1871, as well as for all political crimes and misdemeanours committed up to June 19, 1880." The debate on the question took place in the Senate on Saturday, when M. Jules Simon made a brilliant speech against the Amnesty, and carried the House with him to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber. The Senate then adopted by 143 votes against 138 a proposition for a bastard Amnesty conceived by M. Bozérian, which excepts from the Amnesty assassins and incendiaries.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber to report upon the Senate's amendment to the Amnesty Bill, after hearing to-day the views of the Ministers and of delegates from the different groups of the Left, adopted M. Labiche's amendment, which proposes to grant an amnesty to whomsoever the Government shall pardon within the next three months. The Committee, however, appended a proviso that all those who previous to the Commune had undergone sentences for common-law crimes shall continue to be deprived of their political rights. The Committee subsequently held a second sitting, when its former decision was, after a long discussion, partially reversed, and it was resolved to adopt M. Labiche's amendment in its original form, but limiting the period assigned for the granting of pardons by the Government to the interval between the present date and the 14th inst., instead of fixing it at three months. The report will be discussed to-morrow.

The Chamber to-day voted a grant of 500,000*fr.* for the purposes of the national fête to be held on the 14th inst.

The two most powerful men in the French political world to-day, the two poles, are M. Gambetta and M. Jules Simon. The three parties in the State are the party of moral order, including Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, clericals, and others; the Republican party, and the Socialist revolutionary party, which is far more important than people think. Since May 16, M. Jules Simon has seen that he was lost in the eyes of the democracy; since the Presidency of M. Grévy he has seen that the future no longer belonged to him, and that M. Gambetta had definitely acquired the domination of the Republicans. Being unwilling to remain in the background, M. Jules Simon has changed his flag; he has taken the leadership of the Conservatives or Reactionaries, who have received him with transports, and on Saturday, by causing the rejection of the amnesty in the Senate, he inflicted a defeat on his adversary, M. Gambetta. I say M. Gambetta, for no one takes account of the Government itself. M. Jules Simon intends to "run for" the leadership of the Right in case there should take place a reaction against the Republic.

The panorama fever has not yet worn itself out. The other day I received the prospectus of a "Paris-Meissonier Company," offering a certain number of £20 shares. It appears that a group of Belgian financiers have induced M. Meissonier to agree to paint two large pictures, eight metres long and five metres high, "Paris during the War" and "Paris during the Peace." The pictures are to be finished at the end of 1882, and M. Meissonier will receive a million and a half of francs for his trouble.

Appropos of pictures, I hear that the famous d'Espagnac collection of old masters is for sale. This collection, which is hidden away in the D'Espagnac Hôtel in the Rue de Clichy, contains two pictures which ought to figure in the British National Portrait Gallery. One is a portrait of Milton, by Van der Hebst, and the other a wonderful portrait of Cromwell by Cuypp. This portrait, about the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, is dated 1650; and in the "Recueil des Lettres Secrètes de Christine Reine de Suède aux personnages illustres de son siècle" is a letter in which she thanks Cromwell for this "image fidèle du héros que l'univers admire et pour lequel j'ai une vénération éclatante." The portrait, as I remember to have seen it some time ago, is very striking, and by no means flatters Cromwell.

A retrospective exhibition of the paintings of the late Thomas Couture will be opened at the Palais de l'Industrie in August. M. Couture's self-satisfaction went beyond all ordinary

limits. He worshipped himself so much that someone said of him, "He never descends from his pedestal. He even sleeps on it." Posterity, however, has sadly shaken this pedestal.

Pilgrimages to Paray-le-Monial have been organised because a "très grand outrage a été fait au sacré cœur de Jésus, le 29 Juin," the night of the expulsion of the Jesuits. Some pilgrims started last night, and others will start to-night and to-morrow.

The first performance of "Garin" at the Comédie Française has been put off until Friday. On Aug. 25 the Comédie Française will celebrate the second centenary of its foundation, on Aug. 25, 1680. The Comédie proposes to play "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" on that occasion, with the ballet, and Lulli's music. On Thursday the "Bouquetière des Innocents" will be revived at the Porte Saint Martin with the splendid tragédienne Marie Laurent in the rôle which she created in 1862.

T. C.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS IN PARIS.

By the decrees of March 29, the Government of the French Republic ordered all the Jesuit Congregations, not being employed in the work of education, as well as the convents of Dominicans, Franciscans, Observantins, Carthusians, Trappists, and others, to break up their corporate establishments and disperse. The period of three months was fixed for them to obey this arbitrary requisition, and to get rid of the buildings and furniture which they occupied, as well in Paris as in many provincial cities and towns.

As they declined to comply, on the eve of Wednesday, June 30, the Government proceeded to a forcible execution of the decrees, beginning with the Jesuit Chapel and house of that Society in the Rue de Sèvres. Two Commissaries of Police, M. Clement and M. Dulac, each wearing his official scarf, attended by three notaries or secretaries, came at nine o'clock in the evening. They were met by the Rev. Father Pitot, the Superior, to whom they read an order of the Prefect of Police that the chapel should be closed and the doors sealed up. This was done, in spite of the earnest protests of Father Pitot, who complained that the consecrated wafer, then lying in the chapel, was to be shut up there, an act which would amount to sacrilege. A ribbon with a large red seal was affixed to the chapel doors. The Jesuits were at the same time warned that they must quit the building at an early hour next morning. They stayed all night in expectation, joined by many Catholic friends, amongst whom were eminent laymen, and two or three Senators, M. Ernoul, formerly Minister of Justice, and Baron de Ravignan, chairman of the board of managing trustees for this Jesuit community.

The police Commissaries, with a large force of policemen or gendarmes, came again at four o'clock in the morning. They rang the bell at the outer door, and were admitted; but Father Pitot was in the porter's lodge, and would not allow the inner door to be opened. Baron de Ravignan also declared himself the legal proprietor of the house, and protested against their forcible entry as a trespass. A locksmith was then sent for, and the door was broken open. The police had to force the door of every cell in which the fathers, thirty-eight in number, were seated. In each case the decree of expulsion was read, and the reply was invariably the same—"I protest. I shall only yield to force." Hereupon two policemen laid hands on each priest, when he walked out. Two of the fathers—the Abbé Forbes and the Abbé Martinoff—claimed their foreign nationality, one being English and the other a Russian subject, but the police had their orders, and carried them out. One father, the Rev. Father Hus, an invalid, seventy-eight years of age, was thrust out like the rest.

A long consultation between the police and M. de Ravignan led to the Father Superior, two other fathers, and three lay brethren being left in the place to take charge of it. The fathers did not go out all at once. The breaking open of the doors took up time, and each left the building accompanied by a civilian friend. The moment they appeared in the doorway there were loud cries of "Vivent les Jésuites!" "Vive la Liberté!" and some few cries of "A bas la République!" the utterers of which were immediately seized by the police and removed in custody.

It was nine o'clock when the last of the expelled left the house. The crowd then gradually thinned, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, except for the unusual force of police, the street in front of the Jesuits' establishment had resumed its everyday aspect. Similar acts and scenes took place that day at the Jesuits' houses in the towns of Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Amiens, Nantes, Angers, Lille, Bourges, and Grenoble; and a day or two later at the convents of some monastic orders.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION IN THE STREETS.

A singular accident, unhappily attended with some loss of life, happened on Monday evening in Tottenham-court-road and the neighbouring streets west of that thoroughfare towards Fitzroy-square. The contractors for a gas company were engaged in laying a new line of service-pipes from the corner of Percy-street, in Tottenham-court-road, opposite the Bedford Hotel, along Percy-street to Charlotte-street, which leads northward into Fitzroy-square. The pipes had been laid and covered with earth, and the air was about to be drawn out of them preparatory to charging them with gas. By some mistake, it is supposed, they became filled with a mixture of air and gas, which is highly explosive. The gas at the end in Tottenham-court-road was ignited, by whatever means, and the pipes blew up along the whole line, tearing open the ground in several huge chasms, hurling the stones of the pavement and masses of earth into the air. Two of the gas-contractor's workmen—Alfred Davis, an elderly man, and William Burr, aged twenty-one—were killed as they were at work closing the pipe; another, Richard Wadlake, was so injured that he is not expected to recover. They were severely burnt, and had limbs fractured, or their heads crushed by the stones and pieces of iron. Passengers going along the street were much hurt; and inmates of the neighbouring houses, which had their ground-floor rooms or shops blown into, windows and doors smashed, and stones cast in upon them, were among the sufferers. At the corner house of Charlotte-street, where it meets Percy-street, Mr. George Trite, and his maid-servant Emma Bryant, who was serving him with his tea, were blown quite out of the house, falling in the road. Each had a compound fracture of the leg, and Mr. Trite of the arm, with severe scalp and face wounds. Five houses in Percy-street had their basements and lower floors entirely wrecked; and most of the windows are shattered. The pipes along Charlotte-street, as far north as Howland-street, likewise blew up. The houses Nos. 1, 3, and 5, on the east side; and, farther on, Nos. 27, 29, and 31, had their front cellars torn open, as is shown in our Illustration. The explosion was seen by many persons, who describe the outburst of volumes of flame from the openings in the road as a very startling sight. About twenty of the sufferers were immediately received in the Middlesex Hospital, which is close at hand.

FINE ARTS.

Another colossal picture by Mr. Gustave Doré has been added to the gallery bearing his name in Bond-street. The subject is Moses and Aaron appearing before Pharaoh on the destruction of the firstborn of Egypt. A leading element of the composition, or rather its basis, is a flight of steps (as in the picture *en face* in the gallery of "Christ Leaving the Praetorium"), which lead to a temple-palace such as figures in the artist's illustrations to the Bible. On these steps stands the future Lawgiver and Highpriest of Israel; to right and left of them are scattered groups of mothers in varied contortions of grief over their slain offspring; and on the platform above are assembled the Egyptian King, together with his sphinx-like Prime Minister, and courtiers, his wives, priests, guards, and others—these forming a striking mass, on which the light in the picture and the artificial lighting of the gallery are focussed. There is a curious apparent error in the steps: they look so steep that Pharaoh and his Court seem in danger of falling headlong down them. The error would appear to be real, for three of the steps are occupied by the small body (with outspread hand and foot) of an infant; although one of the same steps is made to receive the form of an adult Egyptian lying prone on his stomach, with considerable space to spare! But the positions of several figures on these steps are wholly impossible. Apart, however, from this pictorial license—of no great consequence in itself—the picture evinces the usual ability and shortcomings of M. Doré's art. Testifying as this picture and its fellows do to wonderful fertility and activity of mind, to astonishing facility and command of picture-making resource, on an uncommonly large scenic scale, they yet belong merely to the class of works produced by the machinisti in the decline of Italian art. Though of sensational aim in all respects, they are almost devoid both of true and high imaginative originality and of sound valuable technical qualities that will live. That such works should have enjoyed so much and so long popularity, not only with the multitude, but with so-called critics in this country (not in the artist's own land), does not say much, we fear, for artistic culture in England.

Mr. Herkomer's celebrated picture "The Last Muster" is on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's new gallery, 133, New Bond-street. Some of our readers may like to renew acquaintance with the painter's masterpiece, and to which, since it was exhibited in the Lecture-Room of the Royal Academy, was awarded one of the Médailles d'Honneur in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. There are also some water-colour drawings by Mr. Herkomer in the same gallery.

A return has been made to the House of Lords of copies of the resolutions passed by the trustees of the National Gallery, with their explanatory remarks, on the question of keeping the gallery open throughout the year and the admission of the public on students' days. The resolutions, which were passed at a meeting held on June 4, 1880, were to the effect (1) that the trustees and director recommended that the present system of closing the gallery for several weeks in the autumn should be abandoned or greatly modified; (2) that they saw no objection to extending the hours of admission during the summer months, provided in this and the first case the Treasury would defray the expense of an increased staff; (3) that they were of opinion that the indiscriminate admission of the public on students' days might be attended with injury to the collection, and would cause great inconvenience to the students. To the actual resolutions are added some remarks on them by the director, Mr. F. W. Burton. He represents the questions involved in the first and second resolutions mainly as financial ones, though he disbelieves that any beneficial results would attend an extension of the hours of admission in the summer. In regard to the third resolution respecting the admission of the public on students' days, the director remarks that one of the two main objects in the formation of the National Gallery was to afford to professional students of painting a direct means of study and improvement. He says that the students need quiet for their work; that there would be a risk of accident to the pictures if the public were moving about among easels and other painting apparatus; that in foreign galleries there are neither so many students nor so many visitors as in the National Gallery; and that, as a matter of fact, the public would gain but little, as visitors to foreign galleries know, by being admitted when many pictures must necessarily be hidden from them by the easels. The students' days are utilised, too, for work which must be done by daylight, such as freeing the pictures from dust, &c., which could not be properly done with visitors present. For these and other reasons he strongly deprecates any change in regard to the reserved days.

The School of Practical Fine-Art at King's College, established by the aid of the City Guilds Institute, and placed under the direction of Professor Delamotte, which has been open to students since January last, was formally opened by the Duke of Comaught on Saturday last. This school was established for the purpose of giving technical instruction in various branches of practical art and designing for art manufacture. Among the useful and special subjects coming under the former class may be mentioned architecture, drawing on wood, lithography, etching, and painting on china and glass; while the latter embraces book-binding, textile work, wall-papers, metalwork of all kinds, including jewellery, and furniture, constructive and decorative. The classes are open six mornings in the week and on two evenings. There is a special class for ladies, and the system of teaching also includes practical lectures on various branches of art. To give due effect and support to the purpose of the promoters of the school, instruction in Art in its highest phases is also given; a subsequent grant, in addition to the original endowment from the City Guilds Institute, enabling the council of the college to supply accommodation for the study of the antique. Facilities will shortly be given for the purpose of studying from the living form, a most essential part of art-education for all purposes. To illustrate the principles which the school is established to teach, a special loan exhibition of pictures and objects of art was formed in the rooms devoted to the school. Various processes of practical art, such as wood-carving, etching, with the tools and appliances used in each, were also shown; and the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* contributed a series of wood blocks in various stages which thoroughly illustrated the process of drawing and engraving on wood.

The Mayor of Birmingham (Alderman Richard Chamberlain) read to the Town Council on Monday a communication from Messrs. Richard and George Tangye, the well-known engineers, offering, if the Council will make provision for a permanent art-gallery, to contribute £5000 for the purchase of specimens of art for exhibition. Should an equal sum be subscribed by other persons, Messrs. Tangye offer to give a further sum of £5000 for the same purpose. A resolution was adopted thanking Messrs. Tangye for their generous offer and expressing the desire of the Council to comply with the conditions; and the General Purposes Committee were instructed to confer with the Free Libraries Committee and report on the subject.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By the death of Garrick, according to Dr. Johnson, the "gaiety of nations" was eclipsed. The nations, however, soon recovered their spirits: and fresh generations of players strutted and fretted their hour on the stage as "little Davey" had done before them. As for the London theatres at the present time, they may be described as being almost deliriously gay in their performances. There is among them, it is true, very little novelty, and still less is there anything dramatic, between Charing-cross and Temple Bar, in which a high standard of art is attained, or even sought to be attained; but there are plenty of old friends in the shape of plays about, which are as droll, and make you laugh as heartily as ever. The theatres have, as a rule, this week, been well supported. That portion of the public which wears a white tie, is addicted to the use of a crutch stick, and is not quite complete without the aid of a toothpick, has as yet shown no signs that it thinks ten shillings too much for a stall; and I suppose that the managers are all making fortunes, and that actors and actresses are building twelve-roomed houses in the Early English style of architecture out of the savings from their salaries.

I was at the Adelphi on Saturday night last to witness the first performance in this country of a farcical comedy in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, called "Forbidden Fruit." The new piece was prefaced by that good old Adelphi melodrama, the lamented Buckstone's "Wreck Ashore." For this fine old crusted entertainment the very modern audience on Saturday failed to show any partiality. Perhaps they thought the "Wreck Ashore" old but not good. At all events, the venerable piece, in its earlier scenes, was hissed. Everybody and everything is liable to the risk of sibilation at some time or another. Do you remember Charles Lamb's story of the pert little ballet-girl who indignantly complained to Manager Elliston that she had been hissed? The Olympian Jove, formerly of Drury-Lane, and afterwards of Wych-street and the Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars-road, drew himself up to his full height, annihilated (morally) the pert little ballet-girl with one awful look, and, with inimitable dignity of mien and articulation, replied: "They have hissed Me."

"Forbidden Fruit" was not by any means hissed. It was received throughout with shouts of uproarious laughter, and at its close Mr. Henry Neville, the stage manager, announced, amidst enthusiastic manifestations of approval, that the comedy would be performed every evening until further notice. There were loud cries for Mr. Boucicault; but that clever gentleman, who was "over the hills and far away," somewhere, had written to Mr. Neville to express his regret that he could not be present. With touching modesty, he also wished it to be known that the new play was not quite his own; but that he had been indebted for some of its incidents to an old French vaudeville. Ingenious Mr. Boucicault! Most deftly did he take the wind out of the sails of those malicious persons the critics who were prepared to show that "Forbidden Fruit" was a very free and easy version of "Le Procès Vauradieux," and that it had many scenes in common with "The Great Divorce Case," "His First Peccadillo," and the "Pink Dominoes." Playgoers may well be perfectly indifferent as to whether the author was indebted to the sources just mentioned or to the "Gesta Romanorum," the novels of Florio, or the "Contes de la Reine de Navarre." The object of a farcical comedy is to make people laugh; and Mr. Boucicault—I mean Mr. Boucicault's comedy-farce, is very laughable indeed.

The plot is "Decameronically" simple, and yet full of the most ingenious equivokes and "situations," none of them new, but all very well remembered, and dexterously adapted to modern use. Two husbands, both barristers, one a profligate Sergeant, the other a meek but errant stuff-gownsmen, who are bent on deceiving their spouses, playing truant from their homes, and entertaining a brace of lady riders from the circus at supper in a "cabinet particulier" at "Ranelagh Gardens;" two spouses, one clear-headed, strong-minded, and handsome, the other sentimental, jealous, and pretty; a Captain in the Royal Artillery, whose views on ethics are of imperfect nature; a railway porter, a lawyer's clerk, a German waiter, and the loquacious barmaid at a refreshment buffet. These are the *dramatis personee*. Stay; a real four-wheeled cab and a real horse are introduced in the refreshment-room scene. In the first and third acts the stage is partitioned off into two compartments, so that a double action can be obtained and the fun can be made faster and more furious. In the "cabinet particulier" scene the interests of hilarity are helped by the German waiter having got a black eye and by the meek and errant husband assuming the waiter's jacket and apron, with the eye-bandage and a false pasteboard nose to boot, and so waiting on his wife, who is supping with the imperfectly ethical officer in the Royal Artillery. The scheme of the play involves the telling of innumerable fibs, and the adoption of a host of mean, cowardly, and immoral tricks and subterfuges; but they are very funny fibs and very facetious frauds, and the audience roared at them just as they roar at Christmas when Mr. Clown in the pantomime picks pockets, empties tradesmen's tills, frightens old ladies into fits, sits upon babies, and assaults the police. Mr. J. G. Taylor was most vivacious in the rakish Sergeant, Mr. Pateman gave very amusing interpretation to the character of the meek but errant stuff-gownsmen, Mr. Cato Dove; Miss Helen Barry and Miss Pateman, as the two spouses, were everything that could be farcically desired; and Miss Clara Jecks was very spirited as the talkative married barmaid. Real humour and grace were shown by Miss Marie Williams, who played the ambiguous character of one of the ladies from the Circus—Zulu, otherwise the "Female Cartridge." That "Forbidden Fruit" had been played in the United States prior to its production in England was oddly manifest by the incident of the "Female Cartridge" calling on Mr. Cato Dove at his chambers (which Mr. Boucicault calls his "apartments") and entreating the barrister to "Beecherise" her by calling her as a witness in a notorious lawsuit in which he is engaged with a view to enhance her popularity with the Circus-going public. In this there is an evident allusion to the morbidly-sensational libel case of the Rev. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Theodore Tilton.

To me the most amusing feature in this undeniably successful piece was its utter unreality as a picture of contemporary English manners. The "cabinet particulier" was a direct importation from Paris, and might have been a private room at Vachette's or the Moulin Rouge. English Sergeants-at-Law and stuff-gownsmen do not share the same chambers or "apartments." English "Female Cartridges" are not ambitious to be put into the witness-box. They are usually the most retiring as they are the most hard-worked of quasi-dramatic womankind. Nor have we any longer any places of public entertainment answering to "Ranelagh Gardens," which at the Adelphi is a pale phantom of the defunct Cremorne, with an unmelodious twang of the Parisian Mabilite superadded. I like "Forbidden Fruit" all the better for these absurd anomalies. Were it a realistic piece,

the fundamental frivolity of the piece would make it not funny, but objectionable.

I have been laughing quite as heartily, but in an entirely different key, at the performance of Mr. Byron's "Upper-crust" at the Polly Theatre. This is also a "farcical comedy," if you choose to call it so; but the farcical elements are all of a wholesome and hearty nature. If the principal character be a vulgarian, his vulgarity is thoroughly English and thoroughly true to nature, and is not strained through a French or an American "tammy." It is a great deal too late in the day to criticise the "Upper-crust," else would I descant at length on the rich and rare humour of Mr. J. L. Toole (whose part of Mr. Doublechick, the manufacturer of the celebrated "Diaphanous Soap," fits him as a Houbigant glove might do, and whose leonine roar of "Apologise!" when he is in a passion is a thing to dream about and to laugh at in your dreams) in the singularly effective "make up" and exquisitely patrician bearing of Mr. Billington as Lord Hesketh; on the *verve* and comely ease of Miss Emily Thorne as Lady Boobleton; the graceful repose of Miss Cavalier as Doublechick's daughter, and the airy sprightliness, agility, and *aplomb* of Miss Roland Phillips as Lord Hesketh's sharp-sighted niece—the "bradawl," as the irate Doublechick calls her. This young and clever actress has evidently been working very hard; and hard work, when combined with natural talents, must in the end command a bright recompense.

The indefatigable Mr. Howard Paul, who for more than a quarter of a century has been endeavouring to dispel the eclipse of "the gaiety of nations," is giving a Comic and Musical Entertainment every evening at half-past six in the lecture-hall of the Alexandra Palace. Mr. Howard Paul has carried his entertainment over almost every rood of the United Kingdom; but it has lost nothing of its attractive qualities either from a comic or from a lyric point of view. The famous Hanlon-Lees have also been this week among the "stars" of the Alexandra Palace; and the theatre has been crowded by spectators of the picturesque National Dances, as performed by Mdle. Palladino, Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Lillie Howard, and other clever members of Mr. Augustus Harris's brilliant ballet company from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

M. Jules Cohen's "Estella" was produced here on Saturday, being an Italian version of "Les Bluets," which was originally brought out at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique in 1867, when the principal character (Estelle) was sustained by Madame Christine Nilsson. The action takes place in Spain, during the reign of Juan the Second. The story turns on the love of Fabio for Estelle, the sister of Mengo, a wealthy farmer, their union being forbidden by Fabio's father, Don Juan, King of Castille. This monarch, on his assumption of kingly power, had been compelled to put away his wife, the mother of Fabio—a girl of humble origin—and to marry a lady of Royal lineage, by whom he has a son who grows up in habits of dissipation that bring him to the point of death. The King, wishing to secure the succession to the throne, arranges a marriage between his cousin Dorothea and Fabio, who has been brought up as a soldier, in ignorance of his parentage. The lady, summoned to the Court, arrives accompanied by Estella, who had been secluded by the King in a convent where Dorothea was dwelling. Mengo and Fabio, who had sought the King's aid to recover Estelle, are surprised to encounter her at Court; and the lover, refusing to obey the Royal order to marry Dorothea, follows Mengo and his sister to their home. The death of the Infant causes the King to place all his hopes on Fabio, to whom he then makes known the fact of their relationship. The King abdicates in favour of Fabio. Estella is broken-hearted, and takes religious vows. There is not much interest in the story, which is a mere vehicle for a series of pieces for solo voices and choruses that are distributed through four acts.

The music is generally of a light and unimportant character—neither original nor impressive. It is lively and melodious, and were there about half as much of it—in a two-act piece of the *opéra-comique* class—it might be accepted; but four acts, dealing with incidents of a romantic kind, require a stronger setting than that of M. Cohen. The concerted music is deficient in constructive power, the best piece of that description being the finale to the third act, which is really effective. The whole interest, musical and otherwise, centres in Madame Patti, who sang the music of the title-character with splendid vocalisation. The principal points were Estella's air "Ah! que la plaine est belle" (we give the original French titles), her ballade "Tandis que l'étoile," the "Bluet Valse" (enthusiastically encored), and the "Elégie" in the last act—all which, as well as some incidental solo passages, were given with rare brilliancy and charm. As to the music for Dorothea, Fabio, the King, and Mengo, there is little to specify. Mdle. Mantilla gave Dorothea's "Couplets de l'Abbesse" so as to obtain some applause, as did M. Vidal the "Couplets du Cid," and Signor Cotogni Mengo's Romance in the last act. Signor Nicolini, as Fabio, sang carefully, but with his usual excess of tremolo. The little music assigned to the character of Dinarba, a peasant, was well rendered by Mdle. Cottino; other characters having been efficiently filled by Madame Corsi, and Signori Scolaro, Manfredi, Fille, and Raguer. Some incidental passages for solo instruments were finely played by Mr. Radcliff (flute), Mr. Carrodus (violin), and Mr. E. Howell (violinello). The opera has been well placed on the stage, the costumes being rich and appropriate, and the scenery (by Messrs. Dayes and Caney) beautiful, particularly the view of the corn-field, with Penafel in the distance, and the splendid interior of the cathedral at the close of the opera. The stage arrangements include some effective ballet action, with the clever dancing of Mdle. Zuliani and the three Mdles. Reuters. Signor Bevignani conducted the performance. "Estella" was announced for repetition on Tuesday. The season closes on July 17.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Signor Boito's "Mefistofele" was brought out, for the first time in England, on Tuesday, the performance having been suddenly postponed from the previous Saturday. The opera was originally produced at La Scala, Milan, in 1868, and soon afterwards obtained great success there, and elsewhere in Italy. The composer would appear to have been strongly influenced by the style of Wagner, like whom, moreover, he is his own librettist. The original book begins with the "Prologue in Heaven," the first three acts consisting of Easter Sunday, the garden-scene and the Walpurgis night, and Margaret's death—these belonging to the first part. The second part, constituting the fourth act, comprises the "classical Walpurgis night," and the epilogue, Faust's death. The music consists largely of declamatory passages, with characteristic and figurative orchestral surroundings. There is much that is wild and weird in the scenes dealing with the supernatural; while, in other instances, especially in the

music of the garden-scene, there is considerable grace of style.

A special feature in the representation was Madame Christine Nilsson's charming impersonation of Margherita, which may compare with her well-known embodiment of the same character in Gounod's "Faust." The music of the part, in Signor Boito's opera—different in style from that of the French composer—was finely rendered by Madame Nilsson, not only in the love music of the Garden-scene, but also in other instances, particularly in the third act, in which the death of Margaret takes place. The music of this scene was very finely declaimed, and several recalls of the artist testified to the powerful impression produced. Madame Nilsson also sang finely as Helen (of Troy), in the second part. The character of Martha in the first part, and that of Pantalio in the second part, were excellently sustained by Madame Trebelli. Signor Campanini, as Faust, sang with good effect, especially in the cantabile passages; and Signor Nanetti, as Mephistopheles, acted picturesquely, and gave the eccentric music of the part with good realisation of its character. The cast was completed by Signor Grazi as Wagner in the first part, and Nereus in the second part. Some of the concerted music proved very effective, particularly that of the Walpurgis-night with its strongly marked contrasts in the vocal and orchestral writing. A fine quartet in the Garden-scene and a pleasing duet for Helen and Pantalio in the fourth act had to be repeated. The opera has been produced with great splendour; the scenery, by Signor Magnani, being very beautiful, and the costumes rich and varied. The spectacle in the scene of the Broken is truly splendid. The incidental ballet action, here and elsewhere, is well arranged, all the stage accessories, indeed, being efficiently realised. Signor Arditì conducted with great skill, and he and the composer were called before the curtain at the close of the opera.

Madame Etelka Gerster made her first appearance this season on Thursday week as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and met with an enthusiastic reception. Her singing was characterised by the same brilliancy and refinement as heretofore, with enhanced vocal power. Amina's opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno," and the final bravura, "Ah! non giunge," were special displays of artistic execution. The cast included—as heretofore—Signor Campanini as Elvino and Signor del Puente as Count Rodolfo.

On Monday a great and unexpected success was achieved by Signor Ravelli, who appeared, at only a few hours' notice, as Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," in lieu of Mr. Maas, the reason of whose refusal to sing has been explained in his letter published on Tuesday. Signor Ravelli's fine voice and good style were displayed with marked success in the duet with Lucia, "Sulla tomba," and in the scene of the "Malediction," his delivery of the final aria, "Fra poco," having elicited an enthusiastic demonstration of applause. Madame Gerster was the Lucia, a part in which she had before been heard in past seasons. "Linda di Chamouni" was announced for Thursday, "Mefistofele," for the second time, on the following night, and "Lucia di Lammermoor" (cast as before) for this (Saturday) evening.

The Philharmonic Society closed its sixty-eighth season last week with the eighth concert of the series. The occasion brought forward Sir J. Benedict's new overture, composed expressly for the society. It is entitled "Twelfth Night," and is intended to be suggestive of the leading features of Shakspeare's comedy. The overture contains much graceful writing, with some very effective contrasts; the orchestration being—as might be expected from such an experienced master—highly skilful. The work was much applauded, and the composer called forward. Mr. A. H. Jackson's very clever Pianoforte Concerto in D minor had before been heard at one of the concerts of the Royal Academy of Music, where he was a student. His concerto was finely played last week by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, and Madame Norman-Néruda executed the adagio and rondo from Vieuxtemps' Violin Concerto in E with great effect. Madame Antoinette Sterling sang Bach's air, "Erbarne Dich" (violin obbligato by Herr Straus), and two songs by Mr. Cusins and Mr. C. H. H. Parry, and Mr. Santley was much applauded in his delivery of a new canzonet, "I prithee send me," by Maude Valerie White. The programme included Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony and Weber's "Jubilee" overture, with which, as usual, the last concert of the series terminated.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper's Pianoforte Recital was given on Thursday week at Messrs. Kirkman's, Soho-square.

The twentieth season of Mr. Charles Hallé's Recitals closed yesterday (Friday) week, when an interesting selection of classical music was performed by himself, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Herr Franz Néruda.

Miss Helen Meason—favourably known as a concert vocalist—gave a *Matinée Musicale* at Steinway Hall on Monday. The other miscellaneous concerts of the week have included those of Mr. Edward Platter at St. George's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, of M. J. Niedezielski at Steinway Hall on the same evening, and of Mdle. Leona Fabre at Grosvenor Hall yesterday (Friday) afternoon. A vocal and orchestral concert, including Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," was given on Wednesday evening, by the Kensington Amateur Orchestral and Choral Society, at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street. The second of Signor Guido Papini's Pianoforte Recitals for this season took place on Wednesday at 6, Inverness-terrace; and the third is announced for Wednesday next, at the same place. Mdle. Castellani, by permission of Mrs. Owen Lewis, gave a morning concert at No. 1, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, on Thursday. Sir Julius Benedict conducted. Herr Otto Leu's first evening concert took place on Thursday at the Art and Literary Circle, 7, Argyle-street.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians takes place this (Saturday) afternoon at St. James's Hall.

Mr. Randegger has been appointed successor to Sir Julius Benedict as conductor of the Norwich Musical Festivals.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett prize (purse of ten guineas) was competed for on Monday, the 5th inst., at the Royal Academy of Music. There were twenty-four candidates, and the prize was awarded to Dinah Shapley. Two additional prizes (five guineas each, presented by Messrs. Dorrell and C. Hallé) were awarded to Amy Hare and Maud Willett.

The new yacht, the *Livadia*, for the Czar of Russia was launched at high water on Wednesday from the yard of John Elder and Co., on the Clyde, in the presence of a distinguished company and an immense crowd. The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Prince Sahahoskoy, Admiral Popoff, and Captain Soulaceff, arrived at Glasgow in the morning from London. They were received by Lord Provost Collins, Mr. William Pearce, builder of the yacht, and others. After a Russian service the ceremony of christening was gracefully performed by the Duchess of Hamilton.



THE CENTENARY FESTIVAL OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS: GREAT GATHERING OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT LAMBETH PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE CENTENARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The week of conferences and public festivities to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the first Sunday School at Gloucester concluded last Saturday. There was a great assemblage of London Sunday-school children, invited by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the gardens of Lambeth Palace. The statue of Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, in Charing-Cross Gardens on the Victoria Thames Embankment, was unveiled at an earlier hour. A concert, in which five thousand children sang, took place the same afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall.

Our Illustrations show the scene in Lambeth Palace Gardens, and the incident of Sunday-school children presenting Bibles to the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses, the whole family, including two sons and three young daughters, came to this interesting celebration, accompanied by the King of Greece. The Duke of Cambridge and his sister, Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, were also present. The Archbishop, with his three daughters, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Tait, and Miss Agnes Tait, received their Royal visitors. Unhappily, the weather that day was very bad. It had been raining violently whilst the Sunday-school children, more than twenty thousand in number, were arriving and taking their places. We sadly fear that a great many of them have suffered in health, as no kind of shelter was provided. They were collected in a circular open space on the lawn, around which a clear road was kept, like a race-course, marked by a barrier of stakes and cords. In the centre was a platform for the Grenadier Guards' band. Opposite this, at the outer side of the course, was the raised platform or dais for the Archbishop and his distinguished visitors. Banners and flags of different nations, displayed on Venetian masts, made up a pretty show of decoration. With dry and bright weather, it would have been all very well. The rain indeed ceased for an hour or two, at which time the ceremonial proceedings took place; but the multitude of children must have been exposed to wet long before and afterwards, in coming to Lambeth, conducted by their teachers, and again in going home.

The Archbishop was accompanied by the Bishops of London and Rochester, the Dean of Westminster, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishops of Mauritius and Antigua. The Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Gladstone came with the schools under their individual patronage. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and Mr. Sheriff Bayley were present; also the Japanese Ambassador. An address to the Archbishop was presented by the Church of England Sunday School Institute, with a gold medal to commemorate the centenary. The Archbishop spoke in reply. Then Jackson's "Te Deum" was sung; and the Archbishop, followed by the Lord Mayor and other visitors in their carriages, passed all round to inspect the schools, of which 320 were on the ground. It was soon after this that the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children and King George of Greece, arrived in two carriages, and were ushered to seats on the dais.

Then followed the presentation of a bouquet to the Princess of Wales, and of Bibles and Prayer-books to the young Princes and Princesses by Sunday-school children. These books, handsomely bound in maroon morocco, with massive silver mountings, were provided by a penny subscription from every child who took part in the celebration. The children who presented these memorial gifts did their duty very creditably, and their offerings were graciously accepted.

Another hymn was then sung, and then came a march past of the whole body of children. The bands formed up opposite the dais, taking it in turns to play stirring quicksteps whenever their aid was needed, but giving place to the juvenile bands, which marched at the head of many of the schools, playing with good effect. The schools went by in double columns of fours, so that two schools were always passing at the same time. When the defile had fairly commenced it flowed on continuously, with only two or three short checks, until the whole of the large body of children had passed, each school making direct for one of the exits, and so clearing the grounds.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Robert Raikes, erected in the gardens of the Thames Embankment by the Sunday-School Union, took place in presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, supported by M. Paumier, President of the Sunday-School Union of Paris; Dr. Prochnow, the leader of the Berlin Sunday schools; Dr. Vincent, Dr. Murphy, and Dr. Todd, of the United States, and the principal leaders of the movement in England. The statue, which is of colossal size in bronze, was designed by Mr. W. Brock, a pupil of the late Mr. Foley, R.A. The model is in the Royal Academy Exhibition. The figure was cast by Messrs. Drew and Son, of Thames Ditton. It represents Raikes apparently in the act of expounding something from a book which he holds in his right hand. It stands on a pedestal of Cornish grey granite, eleven feet in height, on which is the inscription, "Robert Raikes, Founder of Sunday Schools, 1780." This statue was erected under the direction of the Sunday-School Union, by contributions from teachers and scholars of Sunday schools in Great Britain, July, 1880." The conferences to discuss the best methods and means of Sunday-school work took place during several days at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, at Exeter Hall, and in the library of Lambeth Palace. There were evening meetings at Exeter Hall, and special services in the Metropolitan Tabernacle and other places of worship, as well as in St. Paul's Cathedral, which were mentioned in our last.

The Birmingham centre of the Sunday-School Union, embracing Coventry, Cradley, Burslem, Kidderminster, Tamworth, Banbury, Burton-on-Trent, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Leamington, and many other places, celebrated the centenary this week by a conference at the Birmingham Townhall. Mr. George Dixon, ex-member for the borough, and chairman of the Birmingham School Board, presided.

BELGIAN JUBILEE FESTIVAL EXHIBITION.

The Jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Belgium was celebrated recently in the capital city of Brussels. On Wednesday the King and Queen opened the National Exhibition, which is in a building erected at the end of the Rue de la Loi, on the ground formerly used for parades and horse-races. It is a large semicircular building, with two glass wings similar to our Crystal Palace, and surrounded by gardens and fountains. In the centre was a raised platform for the Royal family and the authorities. The galleries were crowded with spectators. Twenty-five thousand persons were present, including seven thousand exhibitors with their families. Behind and around the seats for the Royal family were the members of the diplomatic body in full dress, headed by the Papal Nuncio; the Cabinet Ministers and members of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives; and the surviving members of the Congress of 1830, amongst whom was the venerable M. Rogier, one of the founders of Belgian inde-

pendence. The gardens were full of people. At two o'clock the King and Queen arrived with the Count and Countess of Flanders and their suite. Their Majesties were addressed by M. Rolin Jacquemyns, Minister of the Interior; Count de Merode, President of the Jubilee Fêtes Committee; and M. Vanderstraeten, Burgomaster of Brussels and President of the Exhibition Committee. The King graciously replied to each speech. Then followed the performance of a triumphal march and patriotic hymn, under the direction of M. Benoit, a Flemish composer. There were 400 musicians, civil and military, and 1000 singers, 500 of each sex. Great applause followed this performance. A procession of several thousand workmen and workwomen, with bands of music, marched before their Majesties. After this the Royal family visited the Exhibition.

THE COURT.

The Queen has been actively engaged at Windsor during the week both in State duties and in hospitalities.

M. Challemlacour, French Ambassador, arrived at the castle yesterday week and presented his credentials to her Majesty.

The Queen held a Court the same day to receive the Siamese Ambassador, who arrived at the castle with his suite at half-past one o'clock, luncheon being served for her Majesty's guests in the Waterloo Gallery. The Yeoman of the Guard were on duty in the castle, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the Quadrangle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and chief officers of state, entered the Throne-Room at three o'clock.

His Excellency Chow Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tibodi ti Phraklang, the Siamese Ambassador, accompanied by the members of the Embassy, were introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Master of the Ceremonies and presented by the Secretary of State. After presenting his credentials his Excellency presented to the Queen a letter from the King of Siam and delivered a short address expressive of the King's attachment to her Majesty and his desire that the amicable relations existing between Siam and Great Britain might be perpetuated, to which the Queen replied. The Ambassador then, in the name of the King of Siam, presented her Majesty with the insignia of the Order of the White Elephant, and the Queen was invested with the ribbon, badge, and star, which were placed upon her Majesty by Princess Beatrice. The Queen then invested his Excellency with the insignia of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and knighted him; and also conferred the companionship of the said order upon Prince Prisdang, the secretary of the Embassy. The other members of the Embassy were presented to her Majesty, together with Mr. W. A. Cockerell, who is specially appointed to attend upon the Embassy. Phya Ratua Kosa, first secretary of the Embassy, was prevented by indisposition from being present, but the Queen has conferred upon him the companionship of St. Michael and St. George.

The same day her Majesty received a deputation from the Convocation of Canterbury to present an address. The members of Convocation were introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Lord in Waiting. The Secretary of State for the Home Department presented the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prolocutor to the Queen, and the Archbishop presented the address to her Majesty, who returned a reply, after which his Grace and the Prolocutor kissed hands; Princess Beatrice being present. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard and Lady Layard, the Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross and Lady Cross, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, the Earl of Zetland, and the Master of the Household.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen on Saturday. Lord Kensington had an audience of her Majesty to present an address from the House of Commons. Madame Albani sang before the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the afternoon. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Sir C. L. Wyke, Lord Kensington, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice. The Right Hon. W. E. Foster was prevented from dining with her Majesty by his duties in the House of Commons.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Henry Scott Holland, Senior Student and Tutor, Christ Church, Oxford, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty.

Princes Albert Victor and George took leave of the Queen on Monday and returned to London. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with her Majesty.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, numbering some 200, by command of the Queen, gave a concert at the castle in the afternoon. The entertainment took place in St. George's Hall in the presence of her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present. The Hon. Lady Ponsonby and the Misses Ponsonby, Lady Cowell, Mr. Victor Biddulph and Miss Biddulph, were invited to the concert; and the servants of the household were present. The choir was afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Waterloo Chamber, and subsequently shown over the state and private apartments. By desire of the Queen, the choir was photographed in a group on the terrace before leaving the castle. The members of the choir were conveyed to and from Windsor by special train upon the Great Western Railway. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Windsor for London. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Countess of Caledon, the Earl of Zetland, Captain Lord Charles Scott, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, and Captain F. I. Edwards, R.E.

The Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath on Tuesday in the Audience-Room, when the under-mentioned Knights Grand Cross of the Order were severally introduced to her Majesty's presence, and were invested by the Queen with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class:—Admirals Sir George Rose Sartorius, Sir Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, and the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, and Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was knighted. Admiral George Greville Wellesley and Major-General Frederick Alexander Campbell were also knighted, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Military Division of the Second Class of the order. Princess Beatrice was present. Luncheon was served in the dining-room. Levée dress was worn by the gentlemen in waiting.

Mrs. Fleetwood I. Edwards was presented to the Queen in the afternoon, on her marriage.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice came to London and

visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, returning to Windsor to dinner.

The Queen, with the Princess, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise.

Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, who have passed some weeks on a visit to the Queen, left Windsor on Thursday week upon their return home. Princess Beatrice accompanied them from the castle to the railway station. The Princesses were attended by Miss Jackson and Baron von Riedessel, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Equerry to the Queen, and attended them to Flushing, whence they proceeded to Darmstadt. On the day before their departure the Princesses of Hesse accompanied the Queen to Frogmore; and Baron von Riedessel joined the Royal dinner party at the castle, the band of the Grenadier Guards playing during and after dinner in the Quadrangle.

Mlle. de Perpigna has dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has sent a donation of 100 guineas to the fund now being raised at the Mansion House in connection with the loss of the *Atalanta*.

Mr. F. J. Williamson, sculptor, of Esher, has submitted to the Queen his statuette in marble of "Elaine," also the bust of Prince Alamayou, which he is executing by her Majesty's command; and Monsieur Protais has also submitted his picture of "The Finding of the Body of the Prince Imperial," which he has painted for her Majesty by command.

The Court is expected at Osborne next Wednesday.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting; and the Earl of Zetland, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, M.P., and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Viscount Torrington, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, and Major-General Du Plat as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the King of the Hellenes, were busy with entertainments and festivities up to the time of his Majesty's departure.

The Prince and Princess, after entertaining the Duke d'Aumale at luncheon at Marlborough House on Thursday week, went to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson-Gardner's afternoon concert at St. James's Hall, given by the pupils of the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris, the King of the Hellenes and Princes Albert Victor and George being present. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes were present at a ball which was given by Colonel Owen Williams and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) at the Hyde Park Barracks.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the King of the Hellenes and Princes Albert Victor and George, visited the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey the next day, and, after luncheon with their Graces, returned to town in the afternoon.

The Prince received the Siamese Ambassador and the members of his suite at Marlborough House on Saturday, and was invested by his Excellency, on behalf of the King of Siam, with the insignia of the Royal Order of the White Elephant of Siam. In the afternoon his Royal Highness and the Princess, with the King of the Hellenes and their children, were present at the centenary gathering of Sunday-school children at Lambeth Palace. Princes Albert Victor and George went to Windsor Castle. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes and Prince Louis of Battenberg went to a fête given by the Ranelagh Club, where they dined, and remained until the close of the entertainment, which consisted of a polo-match by electric light, and a donkey race, together with a general illumination of the grounds.

The Prince and the King of the Hellenes met the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia at Charing-cross Station on Monday, upon his arrival from the Continent. The Grand Duke came subsequently from Claridge's Hotel to Marlborough House to visit their Royal Highnesses and the King of the Hellenes.

In the evening the King of the Hellenes left Marlborough House for the Continent. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, accompanied his Majesty to Charing-cross Station, and there took leave of him. Colonel A. Ellis, Equerry to the Prince, attended the King to Dover, whence he crossed for Paris and Berlin en route to join the Queen of the Hellenes at Copenhagen.

The Prince left town on Tuesday for Newmarket, travelling by the midday train from St. Pancras to Cambridge, and thence by special train to Newmarket.

The Princess, with her family, left by the same train for Sandringham.

The Prince presided at the latest meeting of the Governors of Wellington College at Marlborough House. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were present.

The Prince and Princess will have an afternoon party at Marlborough House on Tuesday next.

The Prince has had submitted from Mr. Streeter specimens of the Japanese native art-work in gold and silver, which he has recently introduced into this country. His Royal Highness purchased several articles.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein distributed the prizes to the successful pupils at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, last Saturday.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Reserve Squadron, left Portland for Bantry Bay on Tuesday to join the Channel Fleet, under Rear-Admiral Hood.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn presented the prizes to students of the departments of General Literature, Science and Engineering, and Applied Science, at King's College, on Saturday; and also inaugurated the new Schools of Art, under Professors Delamotte and Glenny. The Duke and Duchess went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, were present at the summer exhibition of the Richmond Horticultural Society in the Old Deer Park. The band of the 1st Surrey Militia and that of the Civil Service Volunteers, which regiment was encamped in the park, performed selections of music. The Duke and Duchess were also present at the evening fête given by the Royal Botanic Society of London at the gardens in Regent's Park, at which 8000 persons congregated, the gardens and the lake being illuminated.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the boys of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the "Duke of York's School," on Tuesday, in the grounds of the institution, and afterwards presented the principal prizes won during the past year in the various departments.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, shortly after his arrival at Claridge's on Monday evening, received visits from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, and afterwards dined with his Excellency Prince Lobanoff at the Russian Embassy. On Tuesday the Grand Duke received visits from Prince Louis of Battenberg and various Ambassadors; and in the evening left by the mail-train for Glasgow, in order to be present on Wednesday at the launch of the Emperor of Russia's new steam-yacht, which has been built by Messrs. John Elder and Son.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Many of their Lordships must have been late at dinner on the 1st inst. The vexed question of the Mar Peerage was the cause of their detention. The Earl of Galloway moved that effect should be given to the resolution adopted on June 14. But Lord Redesdale introduced an amendment to the effect that the resolution of the House on Feb. 26, 1875, ought not to be rescinded. And the issue was that Lord Galloway's motion was negatived by a majority of 28—80 against 52; and the Earl of Kellie's right to answer to the name of the Earl of Mar at the election of Scotch peers was confirmed by the tacit agreement to the Earl of Redesdale's amendment, which received the support of the law lords.

The report made by their Lordships' Select Committee on Intemperance was the subject of a conversation on the 2nd inst.; and the Earl of Onslow and the Bishop of Carlisle (the latter of whom favoured the Gothenberg system) were informed by the Earl of Fife that the Government would introduce a measure to reform the licensing laws at the earliest opportunity after the present Session. The Earl of Ravensworth then drew from Lord Northbrook a statement that, in view of the loss of the Eurydice and the Atalanta, no more training-ships would be built until the Atalanta Commission had issued its report. With a little business—the passing of the Great Seal Bill, Oxford and Cambridge Limited Tenures Bills, and the Universities Estate Act Amendment Bill—the sitting closed.

Earl Fortescue on Monday returned to his pet notion that literary examinations in the Army should be supplemented by physical competitions, but the idea found no favour with the Earl of Morley, the Duke of Cambridge, or Lord Bury, and there appeared to be a general agreement with the dictum of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief that it would be difficult to produce a finer body of young men than the young officers of Woolwich and Sandhurst. Earl Spencer then secured the second reading of his Elementary Education Bill, the Duke of Richmond becoming a Ministerial advocate for the nonce, and replying to the objections raised by the Duke of Somerset to the Government by-laws.

Elementary Education was also the theme of a desultory conversation on Tuesday. Lord Norton opened the ball by inquiring whether almost all the inspectors of the Education Department had not reported against grants to elementary schools for results in examination on specific subjects, as leading to the neglect of primary instruction. Although Earl Spencer deprecated a debate on the matter, several noble Lords expressed diverse opinions, the Duke of Argyll and Earl Granville contending that something more than "the three R's" might well be taught, and Lord Sherbrooke, Lord Wimmarleigh, and others arguing that it would be unwise to encourage teachers to neglect the general body of children in order to advance the quicker learners.

COMMONS.

The Ministerial measures for the relief of the distress in Ireland, Mr. Bradlaugh's subsidence into a quiet member, and an important financial statement by the Secretary for India have been the salient features in the Lower House during the past week.

Mr. Bradlaugh made his affirmation of allegiance to her Majesty, and took his seat, on the 2nd inst., in accordance with the following resolution, which, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, was sanctioned at the previous sitting by 303 to 249 votes:—"That every person returned as a member of this House, who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath, shall henceforth (notwithstanding so much of the resolution adopted by this House on June 22 last as relates to affirmation) be permitted, without question, to make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form prescribed by the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, as altered by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, subject to any liability by statute." The junior member for Northampton voted the same day with the Government in the division upon the motion to issue a new writ for Tewkesbury, carried by 238 ayes to 53 noes.

A stout fight has been made to prevent the Employers' Liability Bill from getting into Committee. Some time was occupied yesterday week in discussing Mr. Macdonald's amendment adverse to the "common employment" question; and, the debate being adjourned till Tuesday, the amendment was then withdrawn, only to be succeeded by a motion to refer the bill to a Select Committee. This was negatived by a majority of 129—259 against 180 votes, but even then the House could not go into Committee on the measure.

Dr. Cameron's motion for an Address to her Majesty to restrain missionaries from resolving themselves into judges and executioners, as he implied had been the case with the Blantyre Mission and with Mr. Brown's expedition in New Britain, was withdrawn by the hon. member upon explanations being offered by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Grant Duff.

Many hon. members were deprived of their usual Saturday holiday last week by the desire of the Government to make progress with the Bill for the Relief of Distress in Ireland. Yielding to pressure from Mr. Parnell, Mr. Forster sanctioned a proposition empowering the Local Government Board to make grants to the amount of £200,000; but the Ministry felt bound to oppose Mr. Synan's amendment to throw the loss of 2½ per cent on loans upon the Imperial Exchequer in lieu of the Irish Church Fund. In a brief and quietly delivered speech, Mr. Bradlaugh recommended that the distress in Ireland should be relieved with a generous hand, and therefore supported the amendment, which was rejected, however, by 184 to 58 votes. For an hour or so longer did Irish members contend, but vainly, in the hope of increasing the grants.

Nine Millions! The Marquis of Hartington had on Monday to state that this was the sum total of the Afghan war expenditure in excess of the estimate of the late Government. His Lordship added that the actual excess to be met in the current year would be £3,370,000.

In view of the failure of the scheme of Confederation in South Africa, Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Monday asked the Prime Minister whether the Ministry still intended to retain Sir Bartle Frere at the Cape. Mr. Gladstone had learnt with "very great concern" that the promotion of Confederation amongst the Colonies had been frustrated; but would rather not answer the question until fuller reports had been received.

Advocated by Mr. Gladstone in a great speech, and stoutly supported by the Marquis of Hartington, the bill for granting Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland was on Monday subjected to keen criticism by Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gibson (who has become the most vigorous debater on the front Opposition bench), but was read the second time by a majority of 78—295 to 217 votes.

The Supplementary Budget of Mr. Gladstone was explained afresh by the right hon. gentleman in a short speech on Tuesday, and the changes in the excise duties and beer licenses described in detail.

Mr. Childers's mild and amiable mode of disarming assailants prevailed with Mr. Trevelyan on Tuesday evening. The hon. member having made a powerful speech, studded with statistics, in favour of the following motion, ultimately consented to withdraw it—"That steps should at once be taken to reduce the active list of Generals to the point at which it is adequate, and no more than adequate, to the actual requirements of the service of the country. That no appointments should henceforward be made to honorary colonelcies, due regard being had to the interests of existing officers."

The second reading of the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was moved by Mr. Collins on Wednesday. He said its object was the establishment and organisation of a Board of Unpaid Commissioners in Ireland, who by devoting time and attention to this subject might revive and restore an important industry. The existing Commissioners had restrained some abuses and issued some valuable reports; but their powers were too limited and the means at their disposal too inconsiderable for them to accomplish much good. The result of the establishment of the Scotch Fishery Board had been very satisfactory, and it was a similar arrangement which this bill would provide for Ireland. The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund would be transferred to the proposed Conservancy, and the bill asked that £30,000 should be added to it. Finally, the bill would transfer the fishery piers to the new board, and allow them £20,000 a year for their maintenance. After considerable discussion, the House divided, and the bill was negatived, the ayes being 125, and the noes 175. The Agricultural Holdings (England) Act (1875) Amendment Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Chaplin, was talked out.

NOVELS.

American life, manners, and characters, described in American English, may be studied to no little purpose and with no little pleasure in the two volumes entitled *Old or Even?* by Mrs. Whitney (Ward, Lock, and Co.); but it should be distinctly understood that honest study will be required, if the author's elaborate production is to be properly appreciated. We have brilliant and popular American writers who give us lively pictures of the fashion in which their fellow-countrymen conduct themselves upon their travels, whether in Europe or any other division of the globe; and very diverting, exhilarating, and even exciting are the sketches. Mrs. Whitney, however, photographs her countrymen and countrywomen, their boys and girls, as they are at home; and her stories differ from those of the writers to whom allusion has been made in many respects, and especially in point of solidity, as widely almost as an excellent plum-pudding from a bottle of effervescent wine. In the present instance her tale is likely to afford but scanty gratification to the reader who takes up a novel for the sake of easily as well as pleasantly tiding over an interval of leisure, or of being thrilled with moving incidents, or of getting an introduction into grand society, or of catching a glimpse of forbidden scenes and dipping into a chronicle of scandalous adventures. The story is pure and moral in the highest degree, idyllic, Arcadian, and almost Utopian, and it is told in a plain, straightforward style, which, though picturesque enough from time to time, becomes somewhat prolix and wearisome on the whole from the care bestowed upon the most insignificant details, and from the inordinate length at which illustrations, not very interesting in themselves, are worked out for the enlightenment and edification of the reader. Many pages are devoted to remarks concerning Professor Piazzi Smith's "wonderful book," as it is truly called, about the Great Pyramid, and many pages also are devoted to quotations from Scripture and from sermons which are supposed to have been composed and delivered by an eminent minister, who is one of the principal personages in the novel, but which there is reason to believe were really written, if not delivered, by Mrs. Whitney herself. Now, a very little of this sort of thing is as much as the ordinary novel-reader can bear; and there is considerably more than a little. There is something so excessively mean and contemptible, moreover, in the parts played by Mrs. Pemble and by the "deacon," and they are themselves persons of so little account as representatives of human nature, that the space allowed to them and the ability exhibited in delineating their characters and in describing their petty manoeuvres appear to be thrown away upon objects utterly unworthy of the importance assigned to them. And, indeed, the whole narrative, excellent as it is in tone and purpose, as well as in many of its scenes and situations, is spun out with a reckless disregard of the strength inherent in the fundamental material. How a city-bred miss, clever, original, superior to the general run of city-bred misses, fell in love with and courageously married a "ploughman," of a higher moral and not much lower mental type than the Scottish Burns, this is all there is to tell. And the true love, be it added, runs smoother than is its wont; so that the story might reasonably have been shorter. In telling it, however, at unnecessary length the author has found the opportunity of portraying, with a fulness which no patient reader will regret, a number of beautiful characters, not the less beautiful because of their lowly condition; and among them a prominent place must be given to the faithful Sarell, a jewel of womankind, and to the Rebekah-like mother of the peerless "ploughman," Rebekah-like from the housewifely point of view, but in other respects as far above Rebekah as the spirit of the New Testament is above that of the Old. As for the queer title of the novel, it is not easy to explain in a few words; but perhaps an inkling of the meaning may be obtained from an observation attributed to the heroine's father, when she persisted in marrying her "ploughman" at all risks: "Those two are odd ones," said he, "but they've made it even."

A commendable practice is revived in the case of the three volumes entitled *With a Silken Thread and Other Stories*: by E. Lynn Linton (Chatto and Windus), a preliminary note forewarning the reader that the stories have already appeared in various papers and magazines, duly named, and that one of the stories, the story with the title of "For Love," was expanded into the novel so widely and favourably known as "The World Well Lost." It can scarcely be necessary to state that the stories are all readable; though, of course, the author's powers could not be put forth to the full extent in the comparatively confined area which was all that was available for the very longest of the tales. They show that the author is at home in nearly every style, except the humorous, from the tender and pathetic to the ghastly and horrible. There are playful touches also, no doubt; but of wit, as distinguished from good sense and wisdom, and of humour, as exhibited by the famous Sydney Smith and others, there is small, if any, trace. This is not mentioned as a reproach, but as a bare fact; there are diversities of gifts, and not even Mrs. Lynn Linton can be expected to prove possession of them all, being well content to lack just one. At any rate, she possesses to a marvel the feminine gift of telling a story apparently at almost any length, having at command the means of distributing over five chapters and a hundred pages of small print, without discernible effort on her part or

any sense of having had too much of a good thing on the reader's, so meagre a tale as that which is called "With a Silken Thread," and which is a new version of the old story about King Cophetua's infatuation. In this instance his Majesty does not marry the "young person," though his intentions are strictly honourable; but he is rescued from what his mother considers degradation by the diplomatic cruelty of that mother, who, insidiously pretending to forward his views, invites the "young person" to the "palace," and then so overwhelms her with magnificence, persecutes her with ladylike airs and graces, and exposes her to such mortifying contrasts with the "real quality," that the poor girl, in her abject humiliation, runs away to her own more congenial home, confesses her inability to "abide" rank and fashion and gentility, voluntarily releases and even dismisses "Cophetua," recovers her heart and her appetite, and finds a manly rustic who will satisfy both. Whether we are intended to side with the cruelly judicious mother or not, it would be presumptuous to declare positively; but it may be permissible to doubt whether, in nine cases out of ten, her line of conduct, which was undoubtedly cruel and even brutal, would be successful, and whether, therefore, it would be judicious: "Cophetua" is not always to be led "with a silken thread," and "the beggar-maid" is sometimes one of "Nature's noble-women," with an innate taste and delicacy above any that long descent and education can produce, and sometimes, far oftener perhaps, a conceited, brazen, ambitious, determined, imitative hussy, whom no contrast would permanently abash, and who would be sufficiently clever and self-confident to transform herself by degrees into a very tolerable likeness of the creatures about her. Especially if she were their superior in beauty, and could therefore count upon the support of the men.

Good novels are by no means so scarce as critics and the public, spoiled by the plentiful supply nowadays of that which in the former days of comparative scarcity would have seemed far above the average, are wont to maintain; and *Enga*, by the author of "The Harbour Bar" (Macmillan and Co.), certainly belongs to the category of novels which, without attaining to the highest rank, are emphatically good. The two volumes contain a story as healthy as the air of the Highlands in which or near which the scenes are chiefly laid; and the workmanship, whether employed in the delineation of character or in the description of places and incidents, with the accessory and supplementary matters connected with various habits and customs, modes of thought and peculiarities of dialect, is of a very high order. The weakness, if there be any weakness, is in the want of originality, so far as the cardinal point of the plot and the machinery whereby the development is effected are concerned; for it may be urged with reason that there is nothing very novel about the conception of a property usurped by a villain who has caused the true heir to be spirited away, who puts a spoke in the wheel of the true heir's love, who tries to buy the true heir's betrothed from her impecunious father, and whose dark secret is all the while in the keeping of a somewhat mysterious masculine woman, made in the likeness of the famous Meg Merrilies. And this secret the man-woman is burning from the very first to reveal, but is restrained by some fantastic notion about the binding nature of an oath which she was induced to take, and which her strong common sense should have convinced her that she was not bound under the circumstances to keep. She should have gloried in breaking it, and should have become "splendid mendax," like Hypermnestra. It is time that encouragement were withheld even in novels from the pernicious and ludicrous idea that the sanction of the Good Spirit, whereby alone an oath is rendered inviolable, can by any possibility be conferred upon a promise to do wickedness and to abet a crime. However, if the old woman had taken a philosophical view of her position and had not shown as much respect as was shown, with a little more cause, by the murderous Herod for a rash oath, a very charming and touching story would in all probability have been brought to a premature and regrettable, because premature, conclusion.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AT CARLISLE.

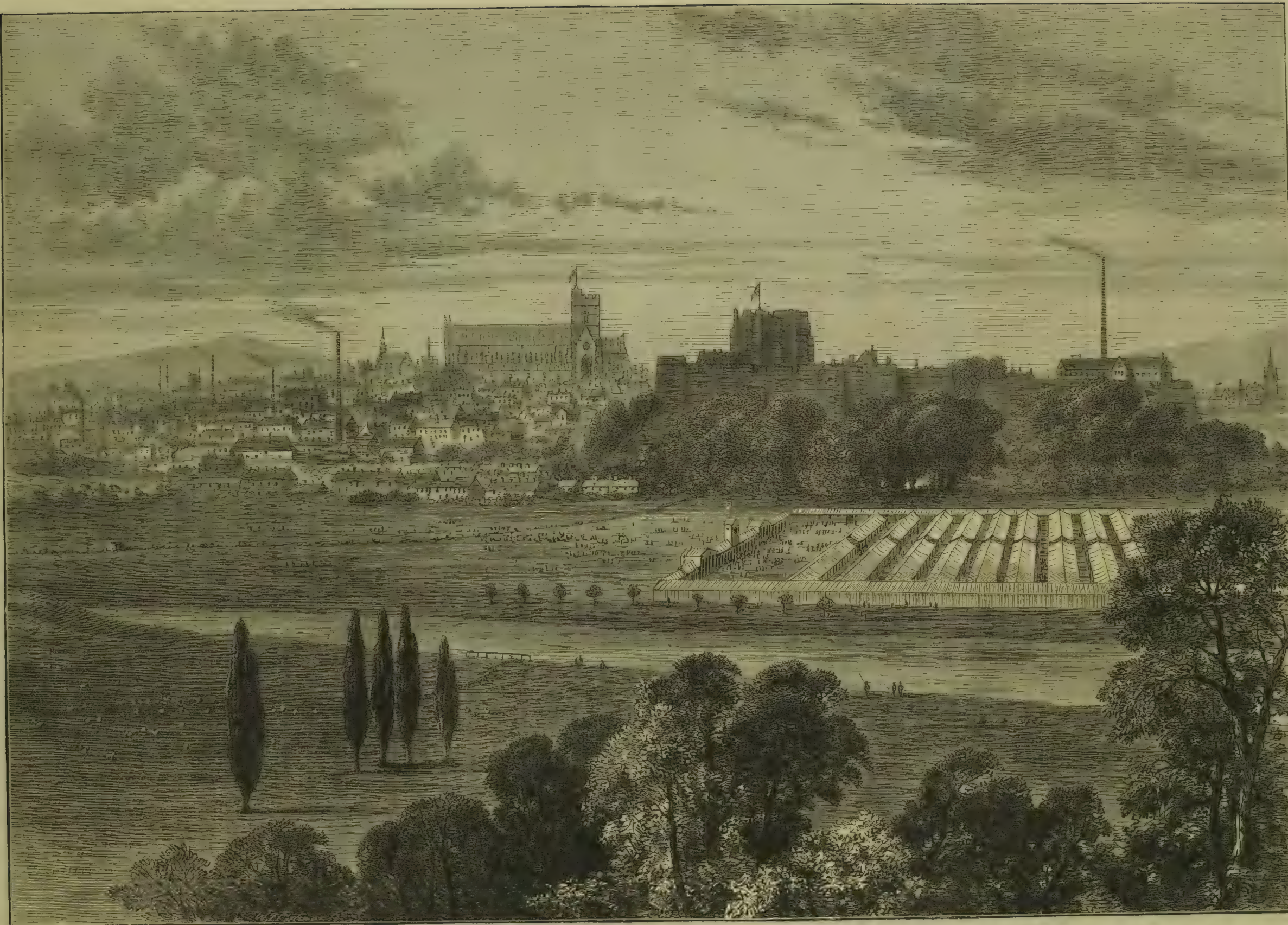
This day (Saturday), at the old Border city of Carlisle, the annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England will be partly opened—that is to say, only the Implement-yard. The entire show of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, butter and other dairy produce, with a model working dairy in operation, and two or three novelties and specialties besides, will be opened on Monday and through next week to Friday.

We give a general view of the Show-yard, which is situated on the banks of the river Eden, near the Cathedral and Castle of Carlisle. It is approached by Dacre-street, opposite Corporation-road. A stream named the Caldew, flowing to the Eden, divides two meadows from each other, the Willow Holme and the Sancieries. These are now connected by two bridges; and one part of the exhibition, the agricultural implements, machines in motion, seeds, and other collections, will be found in the Willow Holme, just below the Castle Hill, close to the railway offices. The sheds of this department have an aggregate extent of 9781 ft., and the number of exhibitors is 269. On the further ground, that of the Sancieries, are the pens for different live-stock, with rings in which the animals will be paraded at the times appointed. There is a spacious horsing-ring, with a grand stand for the spectators.

A plan of the entire show-yard, and some account of the arrangements for this year's Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be found in last Monday's publication of the *Mark Lane Express*. That useful and long-established journal of British agriculture has this week made its appearance in a new and improved form, with pages of more convenient size, and at a reduced price. Its contents are lightened also by some articles of general interest and of a popular character. We observe that it strongly advocates the Hares and Rabbits Bill of the present Liberal Government, and commends the abolition of the Malt Tax, but holds that the tax on private brewery should be assessed upon the rent of the house alone, and not of the land attached to it. These views appear to be generally entertained by farmers throughout England.

An excellent lifesize portrait of the late Somerset Herald, Mr. J. R. Planché, painted by Mrs. Laura J. Roberts, is on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's Gallery in Pall-mall.

A singular discovery was recently made in Paris during the alterations which are being carried out at the General Post Office. In a panel near one of boxes was found a letter, which had been posted exactly fifty years ago, and which by some mischance had got stuck in the panel instead of finding its way into the box. The letter was duly forwarded to the party to whom it was addressed, who, still more strangely, was alive, and who received it safely. The writer, however, had been dead many years.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CARLISLE: VIEW OF THE SHOW-YARD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE NEW GREEK FRONTIER: MOUNT OLYMPUS, IN THESSALY, SEEN BETWEEN LARISSA AND BABA.

JANNINA AND THE GREEK FRONTIER.

The diplomatic Conference of the six European Powers at Berlin has decided that the Sultan of Turkey shall cede nearly all Epirus and Thessaly to the Kingdom of Greece. Epirus and Thessaly, divided from each other by the Pindus mountain range, occupy that part of the south-eastern European peninsula between the Adriatic and Aegean seas. Epirus is the southern portion of what has usually in modern times been called Albania, a province of the Turkish Empire. It is situated on the east coast of the Adriatic, just opposite Corfu, which, together with the more southerly Ionian Islands, was given up to Greece by the British Protectorate some fifteen years ago.

The town of Jannina, in Epirus, is the seat of Turkish provincial government for Epirus and Thessaly together. It owes this political supremacy partly to its central position, not far from the dividing range of mountains, and partly to the great influence and renown obtained early in this century by the famous Ali Pasha. He was an Albanian feudal chief of

Tepeleni, who raised a military force among his wild fighting Highland neighbours, destroyed or despoiled his rivals in Albania, and did much service to the Porte in its war with Napoleon I., when the French garrisons were driven out of Prevesa and other seacoast towns, formerly belonging to the Republic of Venice. Readers of Byron's "Childe Harold" will remember the spirited description of Ali Pasha's motley host of barbaric warriors at Tepeleni, visited by the poet in 1810. The dance and song of the ferocious Suliotes is quite in character.

When Ali Pasha had got from the Sultan the Pashalik of Epirus and Thessaly—that is to say, of Jannina—to which he added the greater part of Northern Greece, as far as Thebes, he became a considerable Eastern potentate. He finally rebelled against the Turkish Empire, to make himself an independent Prince, but this brought him to ruin. Being defeated in the field by the Janissaries of the Sultan, he sought refuge in his Castle of Jannina; but was refused admittance by his own people. He then shut himself up in a convent on a small island in the adjacent lake; and there,

while negotiating for a pardon, the cruel old Pasha was assassinated, in the eighty-second year of his age. This was in February, 1822.

The name Jannina, pronounced and often written Yannina, is a corruption of Joannina, and means St. John's Town. We present a view of this city, which is now to be handed over to our late guest in London, King George I. of Greece. It is in a fertile elevated plain, twenty miles long and seven miles broad, with a lake, the ancient Pambotis, at the foot of Mount Metzikeli, or Tomarus, which rises to 2500 ft. The lake is six miles long and two miles wide. At its south end is Kastritza, which was the ancient Greek city of Dodona. But the classical temple, grove, and seat of the renowned oracle of Dodona were on the western shore of this lake, probably just where the Castle of Jannina stands, upon a rocky peninsula jutting forth into the water.

The town was probably of Byzantine foundation, but was of no great historical importance before Ali Pasha's time, from 1798 to 1822. It then had 50,000 inhabitants, besides a large military garrison. There were sixteen mosques, eight



JANNINA, CAPITAL OF EPIRUS: ONE OF THE PLACES CEDED TO GREECE BY THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

Greek churches, two colleges, the Seraglio and other palaces, and several castles or forts. One of these was the Koulia, with five storeys of fortified building, and a palace of two storeys on the top; the masonry of the lower part still remains. Ali Pasha used to enter this from the lake, his barge passing within the citadel, and on landing he got into a small mule-carriage, which conveyed him up a spiral winding inclined plane, cut in the rock, rising 100 ft. high, to the doors of his palace on the upper floor. Another fort which he constructed, the Litharitzia, is but a few yards distant. The Turkish Pasha now governing resides in an official mansion within the principal fortress, which is otherwise almost empty, a large space inclosed by a moat, and by walls with dismantled battlements. The town and forts were half destroyed by fire in 1821 or 1822, by order of Ali Pasha himself, when he had to leave them to the Sultan's army, being unable to stand a siege. The present number of inhabitants cannot exceed twenty thousand.

There are places of some historic interest in the neighbourhood of Jannina. Twelve miles north-west of this town is "Monastic Zitza," the romantic scenery of which delighted Childe Harold, or Byron, as we read in some fine stanzas of his second Canto. To the north-east, up in the mountains, is Metzovo, a most commanding post, which closes the Pass of Zygos and the only convenient road between Epirus and Thessaly. Here is the key to the defensive frontier of Northern Greece, as it will be with the proposed considerable extensions, taking in the lowlands, both east and west; on the one hand stretching to the Peneus, the Vale of Tempe, and the Gulf of Volo; on the other to the Gulf of Arta, and bounded northward by the river Kalamas. Both that river and the Peneus rise in the mountains not far from Metzovo. A colony of industrious Wallachians is settled at that place.

To the southward or south-west of Jannina, where the Acheron, the fabled river of Pluto's infernal regions, descends to the Adriatic, are many famous battle-fields. Suli, the stronghold of that formidable marauding clan, which, not being Moslem, joined the Greeks in their national insurrection of Byron's time, is perched on a rock overhanging the Acheron; it has witnessed frightful acts of human butchery. The capture of Prevesa by Ali Pasha, in November, 1798, is alluded to in Byron's Suliote war-song, and was indeed a hideous affair. All the townsfolk were either slaughtered or carried off into slavery. That seaport is not very far from the promontory of Actium, where Antony and Cleopatra were defeated in a naval battle, as everybody knows, by Octavius Cæsar Augustus, and the Roman Empire was made that day. All these notable places will henceforth belong to the Greek Kingdom, as well as Parga, the Christian inhabitants of which, in 1819, were cruelly driven out, and the town given up to Turkey, by the British foreign policy of that period. Times are changed, it appears; but let us hope that those Albanians will not prove troublesome, and even dangerous, whether as neighbours or subjects, to the Government of young King George.

We also present a View of the authentic Mount Olympus of Homeric mythology, in the north of Thessaly. There is a Mount Olympus in Asia Minor, and another in Cyprus; but this is the imaginary abode of Jupiter and Juno and the other gods of the Iliad. Thessaly, extending west of the Pindus range to the Gulf of Salonica and the Gulf of Volo, is a plain of great fertility, with the towns of Trikala, Larissa, and Ambelakia, in good situations for trade. Larissa, the capital, thirty miles south of Mount Olympus and twenty miles from the sea, has 30,000 inhabitants, with some cotton and silk manufactures. Olympus rises to the height of 9754 ft.; our View was sketched between Larissa and Baba. Nearer the eastern sea rise two other mountains of classic renown, Ossa and Pelion, which are now called Mounts Kissovo and Zagora. A proverbial metaphor or comparison used to speak of "piling Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa," as a rhetorical note of excessive accumulation. The battle-field of Pharsalia, where Pompey was defeated by Julius Cæsar, is to be found in Thessaly.

There is less cause to fear any reluctance or resistance to being placed under the rule of the Greek kingdom in this province than among the Albanians of Epirus. The total number of the population, in both provinces, who are now to be transferred from the Turkish to the Hellenic Government, is estimated at 400,000. The territory is much larger than Wales; its length being 150 miles, from east to west, across the land from the Adriatic to the Ægean sea; and its breadth sixty or seventy miles, northward from the Gulf of Arta and the Othrys range, which form the present boundary of Greece. It is believed that the Sultan and Abeddin Pasha, at Constantinople, are preparing with the Albanian League to withstand annexation to Greece by force of arms.

M. Auguste Bonheur, brother of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, died recently at Blois. He was born in 1824, studied painting under his father, and from 1845 was a frequent contributor to the Salon. He painted chiefly landscapes, but executed some portraits, among which those of his father and of his sister (two years his senior) attracted most notice.

The portraits of new members of the House of Commons published this week are from stereographs by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, the London Stereoscopic Company, Lock and Whitfield, of London; P. Devine, of Edinburgh; Brown, Barnes, and Bell, of Liverpool; Appleton and Co., Bradford; J. and T. Spencer, of Leicester; Russell and Sons, of Worthing and Chichester; and L. Werner, of Dublin.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in June was 84,137, of whom 46,371 were in work-houses and 37,766 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 3933, 6521, and 1531 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 931, of whom 714 were men, 174 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

A telegram from Brisbane, Queensland, on Wednesday informs us that Parliament has been opened by the Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, referred to the return of the Premier, Mr. McIlwraith, from England, and the proposals which he had submitted to the Home Government for the establishment of an improved mail service and the transport of immigrants via Suez and Torres Straits. The Governor proceeded to state that the last Queensland loan issued had been completely successful. The settlement of land, and especially for the cultivation of sugar, was increasing. The discovery of tin in the northern rivers showed that the settlement of the country was progressing very favourably. The estimates of expenditure had been framed with the strictest economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service. A small temporary increase of taxation would be necessary. Various bills would be submitted relating to works for the storage of water, local loan works, the prevention of the influx of foreign criminals, and the issue of post-cards. The revenue of the colony for the year showed an increase of £20,000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "Bend Or mystery" has engrossed the attention of racing men during the past few days, and at the time of writing it still remains to be cleared up. The alleged "mixing up" of the Derby winner and Tadeaster reads like a chapter from a sensational novel. There may or may not be anything in it, and the production of the Eaton Hall stud-book is all that is needed to place the identity of Bend Or beyond doubt. Even should he be disqualified for the Derby, bets on that race will not be affected; but, until it is positively known whether he is qualified to start for the Leger, there will be little speculation on that race.

Meetings were held last week at Winchester, Southampton, Halifax, and Alexandra Park, but only the running at the first-named place is likely to have any bearing on future events. The Winchester Foal Stakes derived considerable importance from the fact of Sir Charles—the favourite for the Derby of 1881—putting in an appearance. Chelsea and Montrose represented the pick of a weak opposition. The crack looked well, but a little above himself, having doubtless been eased since his hard work at Ascot, and when he reached the top of the very stiff hill, Glover had to shake him up before he came away and won cleverly. For once, a Queen's Plate brought out a really good field—Inval, Discord, Westbourne, and Favo being among the seven runners. Of course, after his capital performance in the Northumberland Plate, Inval started a strong favourite, but, though he won, it was clear that he would have had no chance with Westbourne but for the latter's abominable temper. For three parts of the distance Mr. Gretton's colt refused to make the least effort, and, when they had gone a mile, he was fully a hundred yards behind the leaders; while Cannon, who was evidently afraid to use his whip for fear he should stop altogether, was doing his best to coax him along. Then, all on a sudden, he took it into his head to gallop in earnest, made up his leeway in remarkable style, and forced Inval to do all he knew to win by a neck. It is easy to understand the numerous disappointments over a horse like this, who constantly wins great trials at home, but can never be relied upon in public. Discord made all the running until they entered the straight, and the course was too severe and the pace too good for Favo, who is slightly affected in his wind.

Nothing but fine weather is needed to make the Newmarket July Meeting one of the pleasantest of the year. Unfortunately, the elements just at present do not seem inclined to be propitious, and there is not much in the programme to compensate the enthusiastic sportsman for being constantly exposed to heavy showers of rain. In the Trial Plate on Tuesday Attalus proved just too good for Favo at 10 lb., and, to the best of our recollection, this is absolutely the first race that has fallen to Mr. Houldsworth this season. Let us hope that such a thorough sportsman may soon introduce us to a second Springfield! Valentino (7 st. 10 lb.), who evidently possesses a brilliant turn of speed, cantered away from Warrior (9 st. 10 lb.) and a large field in the Visitors' Plate; and then came the July Stakes, for which a field of eleven—the largest for the last ten years—appeared at the post. In spite, however, of this strong numerical opposition, odds of 5 to 4 were laid on Bal Gal, a "dark" filly belonging to Lord Falmouth, and she managed to beat Iroquois by a head, after a very punishing struggle. This form does not appear to be very brilliant, as, judged through Tristan, Iroquois is fully 10 lb. behind Sir Charles; still great allowance must be made for the greenness naturally attendant on a first appearance, and Bal Gal is so good looking, and so well bred—by Adventurer—Cantinière—that she is pretty sure to win some of the many rich stakes in which she is engaged.

The sales of blood stock, which form so important a feature of the July week, began on Tuesday with the dispersal of Mr. Beddington's stud. Sabella (820 gs.) is by no means dear for a brood mare; but we think that Brotherhood (1050 gs.), Alchemist (770 gs.), and The Chirper (650 gs.) were very well sold.

Owing to the uncertain weather that has prevailed lately, the first meeting between the Gentlemen and Players at the Oval did not result in anything sensational in the way of tall scoring, and, after a somewhat exciting finish, the Players managed to hold their own by 37 runs only. Mr. A. W. Hornby showed all his old hitting powers in his rapidly-acquired 71; and Barnes (63), Ulyett (36 and 30), Lockwood (31), and Emmett (25, not out) were the chief contributors to the success of the Players. The Derbyshire Gentlemen gave the Canadians a rare leather-hunting on Monday and Tuesday last, the former running up the high total of 473, and winning by an innings and 229 runs. For the home team, Messrs. Curgiven (102), Evershed (85), Maynard (81), and the Rev. A. R. Goldie (71) played really brilliant cricket; whilst Mr. Pinkney played a masterly innings of 67 (not out) for the Canadians. The Australians still continue to carry all before them in their contests with various local teams. In a match against Eighteen of Newcastle, Murdoch played a wonderfully fine innings of 117, to obtain which he was at the wickets for over three hours.

The fifty-eighth match between Eton and Harrow began on Friday at Lord's, and will (weather permitting) be concluded this (Saturday) afternoon. Eton have proved successful in twenty-five, and Harrow in twenty-two of these contests.

The first championship under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association took place on Saturday last at Lilliebridge Grounds, West Brompton. We cannot chronicle a success, however, as not only were the elements very much against it, but the arrangements generally were far from perfect, and they will require proper revision next year. W. P. Phillips, of rowing fame, won the 100-Yards, beating C. L. Lockton and H. M. Massey; W. G. George, of Worcester, secured both the Mile (4 min. 28 sec.) and the Four Miles (20 min. 45 sec.), and S. K. Holman the Half-Mile in the fast time of 2 min. 4 sec.

The billiard-match, in which W. Mitchell conceded T. Taylor a start of 200 points in 1000 for £400, proved too one-sided to be particularly interesting. Taylor made one very fine break of 127 almost entirely by all-round play; but he was all abroad at the spot, while Mitchell rattled the red in time after time with the accuracy of a machine. He was level with his opponent at the half distance, and after the interval Taylor did absolutely nothing, and was beaten by 477. Mitchell's chief breaks were 144 (37), 87 (28), 131 (41), and 221 (63). The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes. As soon as the game was over Mitchell was matched with J. Roberts, jun., and W. Cook, each of whom will try to give him a start of 400 in 2000. Each match will be for £200 a side.

The formation of a small squadron of steam-vessels capable of cruising under sail is, the *Standard* hears, in contemplation by the Admiralty, and to these ships young seamen will be draughted for the purpose of training them, there being no seagoing sailing-ship left for training purposes.

HOME NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress held a reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday; and will hold another on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Mr. Reginald Hanson has been elected Alderman for the Ward of Billingsgate, in succession to Mr. Alderman Sidney.

The Company of Mercers have awarded one hundred guineas in aid of the funds of University College Hospital.

The inquiry into the loss of the *Atalanta* has been opened at the Sessions House, Westminster.

The Duke's Theatre, Holborn, was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Ruskin has consented to be nominated for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University by the Conservative Independent Clubs.

Speech-day at Harrow was celebrated on the 1st inst.; the presence of a number of old Harrovians testifying to the continued interest which is felt in the work of the school.

A Professorship of Archaeology has been instituted at University College, London, and Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, has been appointed to the chair.

The *Citizen* states that the London Corporation for the past year received £116,425 in the way of rents and quit-rents, and £147,235 from their six markets.

An autograph letter of Burns, in which he quotes his "Scots wha hae," fetched £94, at a recent sale by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The letter is addressed to Dr. Currie.

There is an exhibition of the latest novelties brought forward by printers, stationers, papermakers and others connected with the kindred trades, at the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, was on Monday unanimously nominated to serve in the same capacity next year.

Princess Frederica of Hanover will distribute the prizes to her Majesty's Savoy choir and day schools in the theatre of Burlington House this (Saturday) afternoon.

The Bachelors' Ball, which is one of the last features of the fashionable season, is fixed to take place at Kensington House on the 22nd inst.

The third and final portion of the collection of pictures belonging to Mr. P. L. Everard is to be sold to-day (Saturday), by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood.

A very attractive programme was provided for the fête of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, held at the Crystal Palace on Thursday. The orphanage at the close of last year contained 233 children.

The *Mark Lane Express* says that everything points to an abundance in our wheat supplies in the near future, notably the advices from America, where the yield promises to equal if not exceed last year's enormous growth.

The directors of the Bristol and West of England Bank, the successors to the defunct West of England and South Wales District Bank, have declared an interim dividend for the past six months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Two eggs of the great auk, discovered in an old private collection in Edinburgh, were sold by auction yesterday week, by Mr. J. C. Stevens, of King-street, Covent-garden, one fetching £100 and the other 102 guineas.

The Duke of Devonshire has expressed his readiness to send, as a gift to Manley Park, near Manchester, a herd of fallow deer from Chatsworth, on condition that these beautiful animals are protected from molestation.

The completed buildings of the North London Collegiate School for Girls were opened last week by the Archbishop of York in the hall which was opened in June last year by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mr. Joseph Jones Bickerton has been unanimously elected to the offices of town clerk, clerk of the peace, and registrar of the Borough Court for Oxford, in the place of Mr. Robert Hawkins resigned.

Mr. Commissioner Rothery, in giving judgment upon the loss of the steamer *American*, expressed an opinion that in regard to the captain and officers, they could not have behaved better under the circumstances; that the captain deserved the greatest praise, and the officers under him the greatest credit.

A celebration of the custom of giving a fitch of bacon to the married couple who are willing to swear before a jury of maidens and bachelors that they have lived together in unbroken fidelity and amity for a year and a day is to take place at Dunmow on Monday, July 26.

The scholars of the Whitechapel Foundation School, Leman-street, have presented Mr. Alfred S. Thomas with a handsome gold Albert chain as a token of their gratitude and regard for the kindness shown to them during his assistant-mastership at that school—a post which he has lately resigned.

The Corporation of Carlisle has presented to the Royal Gardens at Kew the herbarium of Bishop Goodenough, who, having resided for some time at Ealing, obtained botanical specimens from Kew and other London gardens. He was afterwards made Bishop of Carlisle.

Yesterday afternoon the magnificent range of deep-water docks, extending between Hartlepool Old Harbour and West Hartlepool Docks, was opened on Tuesday without public ceremony by the admission of the Norwegian barque *Sognadahn*, timber laden, from Pensacola, a vessel 625 tons register.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works were entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Among the guests was M. Challemeil-Lacour, the French Ambassador, who received a cordial welcome. He took a very hopeful view of the relations between England and France.

The Court of Common Council has resolved that it is desirable that Blackfriars Bridge should be completed in accordance with the designs and provisions of the engineer by the addition of appropriate groups of statuary to be placed upon the pedestals provided for that purpose at the extremities of the structure.

On a little *bonheur du jour* table to which he succeeded, the Duke of Portland, it is stated, recently paid probate duty at a valuation of 10,000 guineas. The table is 2 ft. wide, 2 ft 9 in. high, and 18 in. deep; the top, frieze, and back are overlaid with old Sèvres plaques, and the mounts are very highly chased and gilt. This, the *Artist* states, is for its size the most valuable piece of furniture extant.

Some elections to the House of Commons took place last week. Mr. P. Ralli, the Liberal candidate for Wallingford, was returned by 567 votes, against 548 given to Mr. R. W. Hanbury, the Conservative candidate. The Gravesend election resulted in the return of Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 220 over Sir Robert Peel. The figures were:—Sir Sydney Waterlow, 1501; Sir Robert Peel, 1284. The polling for Butehire took place last Saturday, when Mr. Charles Dalrymple, the Conservative member for the county in the last Parliament, was returned by a majority of forty-five votes over Mr. Thomas Russell, the Liberal member returned at the general election, but unseated on an informality.

NEW BOOKS.

Lancastrians may be expected to feel more than the interest which will be generally taken in *A Cavalier's Note-Book*: edited by the Rev. T. Ellison Gibson (Longmans), a stout volume, of quaint and ancient appearance in some respects, although perfectly new in others; belonging, it may be presumed, to a series of "Crosby Records." And the reason why the volume should be more interesting to Lancastrians than to other folk is that it contains "notes, anecdotes, and observations of William Blundell, of Crosby, Lancashire, Esquire;" and that, although Blundell is widely known as a good old Catholic name, the Blundells of Crosby, Lancashire, have probably a local fame and consideration beyond the wildest conceptions of the world in general. However that may be, the William Blundell who kept the "note-book" was a "Captain of dragoons under Major-General Sir Thomas Tildesley, Knt., in the Royalist Army of 1642;" and, to judge from the notes he left behind him, which, by-the-way, have a certain historical and antiquarian value of their own, he must have been a man of more than ordinary shrewdness, judgment, ability, humanity, and, for all his ignorance of Shakespeare and Milton, enlightenment, intellectual and moral. The cavalier of the note-book, hight William Blundell, whose family "have been seated at Little Crosby, Lancashire, from very remote times," was born at Crosby Hall on July 15, 1620, and "ended his days peaceably at Crosby Hall on May 24, 1698." This peaceful conclusion of his career was, no doubt, due to the fact that at a very early portion of his military service he was totally disabled by a grievous wound, which caused him to lose "three inches in height." If, however, he could no longer expose his life in the field, he suffered in many other ways, as will appear from the following summary, drawn up by himself:—"A.D. 1643, all my goods and most of my lands were sequestered for being a Papist and delinquent, as the prevailing party call the King's partakers. In the year 1645 my wife farmed my demesne at Crosby, and, all her quick goods being lost, she bought one horse and two oxen to make up a team. A.D. 1646, November 13, I valued all my goods, and, comparing them with my debts, I found myself worse than nothing by the whole sum of 81*l*. 18*s*., my lands being all lost. A.D. 1653: Till this year, from 1646 inclusively, I remained under sequestration, having one fifth part allowed to my wife, and farming only from the sequestrators my demesne of Crosby and the mill. About Midsummer, 1653, my whole estate was purchased and compounded for with my own money, for my use; so that in the month of February, 1653-4, I was indebted £1100 7*s*., after which time I was so overcharged with care, debts, business, and imprisonments that I think I took no account of the value of my goods till the year 1658." To some persons it may appear curious that, although the cavalier was prevented by his hurt from active military service, it "does not seem to have prevented him from riding, or from following the diversion of hunting, of which he was particularly fond;" but there was most likely a long interval of helplessness before the amusement was resumed, when military employment was no longer within his reach. His notes would be well worth reading, if only for the sake of correction; they reveal a character as different as anything could be from that of the popular cavalier represented in favourite romances; they disclose a prudent, virtuous, religious gentleman, with a perfect horror of duelling. Yet readers brought up upon a diet of Sir Walter Scott would suppose that an occasional duel was as necessary as daily bread for a true cavalier. In fact, the notes will lead to the very reasonable and desirable belief that, save on doctrinal and political points, there was little or no difference of opinion and custom between a good Puritan and a good cavalier, as indeed there is always between really good men of all parties, especially when the distinction of party involves some distinction of religious tenets.

A mixture of the autocrat and the cheesemonger is suggested by the tone and spirit of *Plain English*: by John Hollingshead

(Chatto and Windus), a volume in which the author, whose book has about as much relation to literature as a bill of lading to epic poetry, combines a dictatorial style with the sordid ideas and sordid arguments of a smart commercial traveller. It might easily be believed that the author is a lineal descendant, with a double portion of the spirit, of some one among those Englishmen who inspired the first Napoleon with his famous declaration: the English are a nation of shopkeepers. And yet the book is amusing from its very cynicism, from the barefaced confession of faith contained in it. The author is a theatrical manager, and he holds that it is his duty, in that capacity, to make his theatre pay; and, as regards the public, "his business is to open his shop, and to serve them with what they want, and not with what he probably would like to give them." This language may, at the first blush, seem plain, open, manly, sensible talking; but a little reflection will cause it to wear a very different appearance. If such reasoning were admitted without qualification a man might not only justify himself in helping the public to debauch their souls, minds, and bodies, but he might positively condemn himself for not doing so. The author appears quite to revel in the idea of putting himself and his vocation on a par with him and with the business of him who panders to a tyrant's appetite, or at any rate tickles a tyrant's palate, to gain a livelihood. That may be a perfectly honest, but it can hardly be called a highly honourable, way of living; certainly not more honourable than that of a cook, which, even in the case of a better than Soyer, is essentially menial, and lacks dignity. This is the author's definition of a theatrical manager:—"A licensed dealer in legs, short skirts, French adaptations, Shakespeare, taste, and the musical glasses." And he further adds that the manager "must have no theories and no prejudices." If this be so, and the author's dogmatism be pushed home, he would, according to his own showing, see no reason why a manager should not adopt both the practice and the shameless avowal of Bordenave in M. Zola's "Nana." However, there can be little doubt about the author's real meaning, notwithstanding his reckless talk. He would probably rather shut up his theatre altogether than fill it night after night by the means which Bordenave unblushingly employed and cynically admitted to be of such a character that a much worse name than theatre should be used to describe the place where they were so very successful. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon this subject. It is much pleasanter to acknowledge that the book deserves its title, testifies, in parts, of sound sense and practical views, and offers to its readers a great deal of useful information relating to theatrical matters, especially as regards licenses and the danger of fires. The author's satirical turn of mind is exhibited in a collection of "definitions," the style whereof may be inferred from the statement that "drunkenness" is playfully defined as "the most profitable vice that a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal with." But when a "Tory" is defined as "a rich Liberal," and a "Liberal" as "a poor Tory," the reader who bears in mind that the Liberals count among them a great many, if not most, of the wealthiest men in the country, is not likely to be impressed with the justness of the definition, or to accept the definition as more than a smart and flippant utterer of specious assertions. Of course he would say that it is "only his fun," and, in fact, he merely pretends to have submitted for examination a bushel of "chaff" in the hope that there may be found in it "one grain of wheat." Some people may think that a "funny" paper rather than a practical man's book is the proper place for such slight specimens of facetiousness.

M. Guizot's "Tales of a Grandfather," or "History of France told to my Grandchildren," did not extend beyond 1789, and the work in which those "tales" were told was translated from the French and published in five large and handsome volumes, entitled *History of France: Related for the Rising Generation*, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. A sixth

volume, uniform with its predecessors, to be followed, it seems, by another, or others, bringing the history down to 1848, has since been issued by the same publishers. It appears to have been constructed upon lines laid down by the late illustrious statesman himself, and to have been brought out in fulfilment of an intention which he cherished, but which he did not live to accomplish. His daughter, Madame Guizot de Witt, undertook the pious duty of carrying out what may be fairly concluded to have been his wishes. In the absence of explanation, then, either upon the titlepage or elsewhere, it may be assumed that the noble volume under consideration, with its numerous illustrations, amounting to more than a hundred, is the English representative of a French original. It is almost certain, from the forms of expression here and there, that the text is a translation; but whether the version is to be attributed to Madame Guizot de Witt herself or to another there is no indication, nor does it much matter. The volume is perfectly readable, and that is enough, so far as the style is concerned. As regards the matters set forth, it is important to know that Madame Guizot de Witt had collected and preserved the instructive lectures, if they may be so termed, which M. Guizot from time to time delivered to his family and which he "constantly elucidated and supplemented by his conversation," and that she has built up her edifice upon this foundation; for from the date of the Revolution to 1848 the personality of M. Guizot, "intimately connected" as he was "with some of those who witnessed and played a first part" at the revolutionary epoch, and prominent as he afterwards became among the makers of French history, grows more and more inseparable from the record of events, and acquires more and more of weight and authority. For this reason it is probable that the last volumes of the history will be even more interesting and more worthy of study than their predecessors. This sixth volume has for frontispiece a portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte, which gives a more flattering idea of him than will have been formed from the description to be found in the "Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat;" but wherever he appears in the other illustrations, which are for the most part executed with great spirit, his personal appearance is neither in accordance with the generally received representations of him, nor very far short of ruffianly when it is not unrecognisable.

Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., presided at a meeting at the Mansion House yesterday week on behalf of the fund being raised for the extension of University College. Resolutions were unanimously agreed to in furtherance of the scheme, amongst the speakers being the Earl of Kimberley, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., and Lord Reay. A letter from Lord Derby inclosed a subscription for £500.

Yesterday week the first coffee tavern of the United Kingdom Coffee Taverns Company was opened at No. 122, Euston-road, situated on the north side of the road, and about midway between Euston-square and the Midland Railway terminus. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras, presided at the opening at three o'clock, which was followed by the opening to the public at five in the evening.

Last week 2493 births and 1300 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 100, whereas the deaths were 80 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 37 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 64 from diarrhoea. The cases of measles considerably exceeded the numbers in recent weeks, and were higher than those returned in any week since the middle of January. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 230, 198, and 176, in the three preceding weeks, were 177 last week, and were within one of the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 60 deaths.

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20 pieces of Coloured Silks, all the newest shades 2 11

100 pieces extra rich double warp Coloured Gros 4 11

Grains, usual price 7s. 6d. at per yard

A vast collection of Brocaded and Pompadour Silks, 5 6

per yard 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. per yard

100 remnants of Rich Brocaded Silks, per piece 13 6

300 pieces of Chinese Floral Coral Silks, per piece 2 6

Grasslike Silks, especially adapted for Young Ladies' 2 6

Wear (beautifully bright) per yard 1 11

40 pieces of Black Silk-faced Satins, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. 1 11

50 pieces of the richest quality Duchesse, usual price 1 guinea per yard, very special 9 6

700 pieces of Black Silks, special, pure dye only, guaranteed to wear 4 6

100 pieces of Rich Italian "Merelles." This is a new 4 6

make of Black Silk of exceptional brilliancy, guaranteed 5 11

300 pieces of Coloured Silk-faced Duchesse Satins, extra width, all new shades 4 6

100 pieces of Extra Rich Satin Brocades, grand and 4 6

small designs, especially adapted for Court Trains and 7 6

Entire Costumes, per yard 4s. 11d. to 50 pieces of Black Satin de Lyon; usual price 5s. 9d. 3 11

(exceptional) per yard

300 Embroidered China Pongee Silks for Garments, 15 6

41 yard lengths, 20 inches wide; usual price from 2s. 6d. to 2s. each 9 11

100 pieces of All-Silk Black Lyons Velvet; usual price 14s. 6d. per yard

14s. 6d. per yard

DRESS MATERIALS IN THE PIECE.

380 pieces All-Wool Angola Beige, Plain, Checked, or 0 8

striped, in useful shades of Drab, Grey, Brown, &c., at per yard

180 pieces Fine Summer Cashmere Merinos, in Black 1 10

and all the new Colours, very wide, and all Wool at per yard

320 Dress Lengths various Mixed Fabrics, suitable for 1 10

the present and approaching seasons at less than half price.

A special Sale of Rich Wool and Silk (Mixed) Damasse, amounting to several pieces, bought in Paris at large discounts, will be sold at per yard 2s. 11d. and These are in Oriental and other elegant combinations of colour, and especially adapted for Draping, Costumes, &c.

A Grand Collection of Old China Pompadour, Indian, and Rich Effects in Printed Satins, highest quality, at One Uniform Price. at per yard

480 pieces of New Brilliant, Pearly, Costume 0 10

Crestonnes, &c. All of the very best quality and 0 4

350 pieces Last Season's Patterns at per yard

150 boxes Rich Velvet Velveteen, the new black, very 2 3

wide at 2s. and

Many hundred Dress Lengths Japanese Silks, best quality, at per yard

A large stock than usual of Rich Black and Coloured Grenadines, in every variety, of make and design, will be sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

80 pieces Best Oatmeal Cloth, well adapted for Fete, seaside, or Walking Dresses (formerly 1s. 6d.) at per yard 0 9

220 pieces Very Fine Black and Coloured Alpaca, full with and very bright at per yard 0 7

The remnants of all the above and other Materials during this sale reduced to Half the Original Price.

PARCELS FREE to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

PETER ROBINSON,

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

TAMAR INDIEN (GRILLON).

For Constipation, Bile, Headache.

TAMAR INDIEN (GRILLON).

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Wholesale—E. GRILLON, 69, Queen-street, London,

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



CAPTAIN W. H. O'SHEA (CLARE COUNTY).

Son of late Mr. Henry O'Shea, Dublin. Born 1840. Educated Oscott College, and Trinity College, Dublin. Was Captain 18th Hussars. Married daughter of late Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., sister of General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B.



SIR R. A. CUNLIFFE (DENBIGH BOROUGH).

Son of late Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, Bengal Civil Service; grandson of Sir R. Cunliffe, Bart., who died 1855. Born 1839. Educated Eton. Was Captain Scots Fusilier Guards. Married daughter late Colonel Egerton Leigh. High Sheriff 1868. M.P. Flint 1872-4.



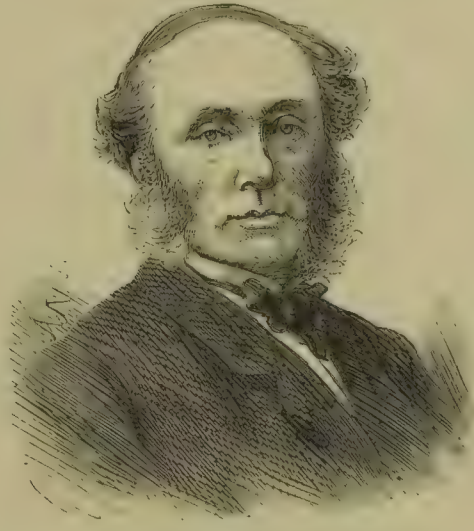
MR. E. F. LITTON (TYRONE COUNTY).

Son of Mr. Daniel Litton, Dublin. Born 1827. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to Irish Bar, 1849. Q.C. 1874. Married daughter of Mr. Clifford Trotter, Charleville, Wicklow. J.P. for Wicklow and Cork County.



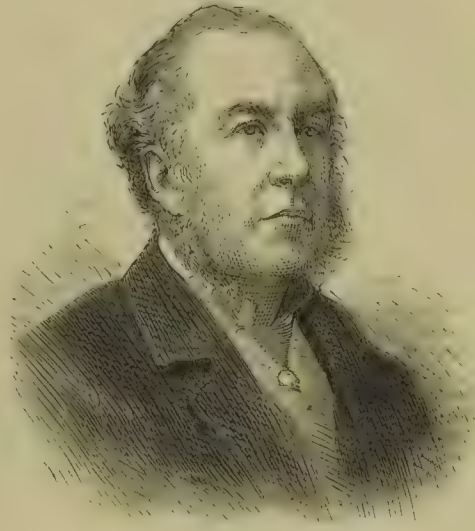
MR. H. H. FOWLER (WOLVERHAMPTON).

Son of late Rev. Joseph Fowler. Born 1830. Educated Woodhouse Grove School, and St. Saviour's Grammar School. Practising solicitor at Wolverhampton and Leadenhall-street, London. Director of several Companies. Mayor of Wolverhampton, 1863.



MR. T. T. PAGET (SOUTH LEICESTERSHIRE).

Son of the late Mr. T. Paget, M.P. for Leicestershire till 1892. Born 1807. Educated privately. Was High Sheriff of county, 1869; M.P. for South Leicestershire, 1868. Married daughter of late Mr. M'Causland, banker, of Derry.



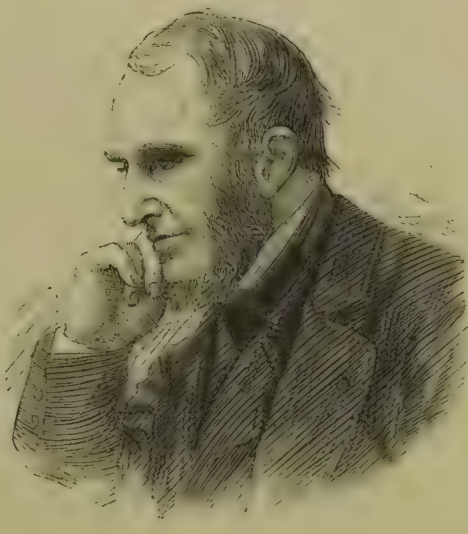
MR. R. LODER (SHOREHAM).

Son of Mr. Giles Loder, of Wilsford, Wiltshire. Born 1823. Educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Married, 1847, daughter of Mr. Hans Busk. Was High Sheriff of Sussex, 1877; magistrate for Sussex, Notts, and Northamptonshire.



MR. MONTAGUE J. GUEST (WAREHAM).

Third son of Sir Josiah and Lady Charlotte Guest. Born 1830. Educated at Harrow. Was in Rifle Brigade. Is Lieutenant of Dorset Yeomanry. Was Juror at Paris Exhibition, 1878. J.P. Dorset and Middlesex. M.P. Youghal, 1869 to 1874.



MR. W. H. LEATHAM (WEST RIDING, SOUTH).

Son of Mr. W. Leatham, banker, Wakefield. Born 1815. Younger brother is Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P. Huddersfield. Was banker at Wakefield, Doncaster, and Pontefract, retired 1851. Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions. M.P. Wakefield, 1859, and 1865 to 1868.



HON. W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK (WEST SURREY).

Eldest son of eighth Viscount Midleton, and heir to the peerage. His grandfather, the late Viscount, was Dean of Exeter. Was born in 1856. Was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. Was formerly a Lieutenant in the 2nd Surrey Militia.

SILVER PLATE EXHIBITION, AMSTERDAM.

This is the most interesting loan exhibition which has ever been held in Holland, and the efforts of the club of Dutch artists to make it complete have been crowned with success. Ecclesiastics, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have for the time denuded the "treasures" of their respective churches in order to aid a national work in which all were concerned, and whatever they possessed that was precious, in books, missals, church furniture, and the like, was placed freely at the disposal of the club.

Nor has the hearty assistance of other countries been wanting. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, of the South Kensington Museum, has sent a large case of electrotyped shields, vases, cups, caskets, spoons, plaques, &c., which form by no means the least imposing group in the exhibition; and Professor Lessing has sent a kindred collection of electrotypes from the Gewerbe Museum in Berlin. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are also distinguished by the value of their contributions. A small volume in the book-binding section, lent by the latter, is peculiarly precious. It is only about two inches square; but its tiny covers are rarely enamelled with figures and literally incrustated with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. The volume is valued by experts at a hundred thousand guilders, which in British money would be equivalent to eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds sterling—a rather remarkable price for a volume which lies easily within the palm of a lady's hand.

But by far the most numerous and, perhaps, most characteristic contributions come from churches, town corporations, and private individuals. Among the last is Dr. J. P. Six, a descendant, we believe, of the Burgomaster Six of Rembrandtish renown. The memory of the connection of the two names he is careful to keep green by maintaining intact the finest private collection known of the works of the great master of chiaroscuro. With the aid of other contributors, he has furnished a dinner-table just as it would have been set forth a hundred years ago. The soup-tureens are of silver, and the plates of Nankin blue of the Lange Lijzen pattern, so much prized in London during the last few years. At the side of each plate lie a blue Delft-handled knife, a fork, and a spoon; and the look of the appointments is at once rich and quaint.

One curious collection of objects was to be found in children's toys and playthings, all of which, it would appear, were, two or three generations ago, made of silver. The articles represented were such familiar objects as boats and sails, sledges, horses, goats, coaches, barrows, spinning-wheels, rope-dancers, boys and hoops, tea-things, chairs and tables, and, of course, windmills and milk-maids. They were all of miniature size, and such as a lady of our own time might almost wear among the neck-nacks attached to her girdle.

Another very characteristic portion of the collection consisted of a set of silver-mounted whips of a portentous size, with great knobbed handles, looking just like the staves of state carried by English beaules on high parish occasions, only the bulbed end was the handle end, and to the other was attached a lustrous whip-thong. Such whips used to be given, particularly in Friesland, as prizes to the winners of trotting-matches, on which occasions the trotter was harnessed to a high, old-fashioned chaise, and so driven. During the present century, however, winners have preferred for their prizes silver teapots or teakettles, tobacco-pots, and often money, and the grand whip is known only now but in museums.

We do not know whether the arrangement of the catalogue is in harmony with Dutch tradition; but we were rather struck with the circumstance that drinking-vessels take precedence of everything else in the museum, and with the variety of names under which such vessels are classified. There are, for example, five different kinds of *Bekers*, then come *Drinkhoorns*, *Drinkschalen*, *Drinkkroegen*, *Koppen*, and *Drinkkannen*. These are followed by other objects pertaining to the table and by various miscellaneous articles, including coins, medals, badges, armorial shields, watches, seals, and trinkets of all kinds. Then comes a section devoted to book-binding, so far as it embraces the goldsmith's and jeweller's art; and, lastly, of all, there are most valuable contributions from the three great religious bodies living in Holland—viz., the Jews, the Roman Catholics, and the Protestants, and it is in this order that they are placed in the catalogue.

The collection consists of 854 exhibits, and from what we have said our readers will rightly conclude that it is of rare variety and excellence. In point of time, the examples begin about the middle of the sixteenth century and come down to pretty nearly the close of the eighteenth. There seems, moreover, no style from the matchless modelling and designs of Benvenuto Cellini to the filigree work of the Genoese, which Dutch goldsmiths and silversmiths have not imitated and often rivalled. We were particularly struck with the workmanship of a golden cup by Paulus Van Vianen, dated 1610; with another by an artist *onbekend*, on which three exquisitely designed figures in coloured enamel of Judith, Deborah, and Jael fill each a separate compartment; and especially with a ewer and dish by Adam Van Vianen, dated 1614. In the bottom of the dish were represented in low relief a charging squadron, cannon in batteries, and spearmen ranked in squares, all with a force and truth which produced on the eye quite a pleasant pictorial effect. There is also a very fine dish, 22 inches in diameter, filled with classic subjects treated in a manner worthy of the best period of the Renaissance; and yet it and the accompanying vase date no farther back than 1712. Indeed, there are several choice examples of repoussé work in the Exhibition, and of ivory jugs in high relief not a few; but enough has been said to indicate the character of the Exhibition, and we will conclude our notice with a word or two on the spirited club, whose motto is *Arti et Amicitia*, and on the club-house in which this fine collection of gold and silver work is being exhibited.

The building, a substantial erection with some architectural pretensions of a modest kind, is about the size of one of our smaller club-houses, and stands in the Rokin-sstraat, facing the canal of that name, so called, some fancy, because in olden times women used to be drowned here for witchcraft; and *rook* they say is Dutch for petticoat. This building, along with a good many others in the same locality, is the property of the club, which exists that it may promote art, succour the widows and orphans of their late members, and encourage brotherhood among the living. It was started about forty years ago by a few enthusiastic artists—by which our readers will understand those belonging to the plastic arts—whose pockets were anything but plenteous; and now they number a thousand members, more than the half of whom are private gentlemen, possess many capital buildings of their own, and 150,000 gulden invested in the Four-per-Cents. The catalogue, which is in Dutch, is in the fullest manner descriptive; and its compilers have introduced one feature which strikes us as worthy of imitation. To the number of the century to which an article belongs is invariably added one or other of the first four letters of the alphabet to indicate the time more precisely—"a" meaning the first quarter of the century, "b" the second, and so on. Definiteness of this kind, as to date, is of great value to the archaeologist. J. F. R.

THE MAGAZINES.

It has of late been suspected that Mr. Henry James has been writing too much, but no confirmation of the suspicion can be deduced from his present contribution to the *Cornhill*. "Washington Square" is, so far, an excellent example of the comedy-novel. The characters are at present few; and the situation of the tritest—an ardent youth, a willing maid, and a father much too prudent to please them. But the old, old story is told with as much freshness as though it were original. The scene in which Dr. Sloper refuses his consent is a masterpiece of quiet but rapid cut-and-thrust dialogue. "Studies in Kentish Chalk" is another ornament to the magazine, a delightful picture by an admirable word-painter of the scenery of "the garden of England." "Cimabue and Coal-Scuttles" is an interesting review of the progress of the well-to-do classes in quest of "an æsthetic style which will suit their purses," and enforces the wholesome moral that taste may be shown in the simplest things, and that æsthetic aspirations need not necessarily involve extravagant outlay. Captain Burton's memoir of Belzoni is chiefly interesting for its account of the least-known portion of the traveller's career, his death in the Bight of Benin. The Laureate's numerous adaptations and imitations of his predecessors form the subject of a second investigation, which adds to his reputation for taste even more than it detracts from his reputation for originality; and Mr. Leslie Stephen, while rating Sterne's genius more highly than Mr. Thackeray does, substantially agrees with the latter's low estimate of his character.

Macmillan has several good contributions on subjects of general interest. Foremost among these, perhaps, is one on "The Decline of the German University System," a phenomenon attributed by the writer to the centralisation of culture at two or three favoured seats, like Berlin or Leipsic, where alone a professor can obtain a respectable livelihood, and whither, accordingly, the ablest men flock to the detriment of the small local universities. "The Albanians and the Albanian Question" is a review of the situation by a friend of this picturesque people, who would gladly see their independence established, but who, despairing of such a consummation, prefers that they should gravitate to Greece rather than to Montenegro. Miss Betham-Edwards's reminiscences of a tour in Auvergne are as agreeable as any of her previous pleasant pictures of travel. "Peasant Life in Bengal" is merely a summary of Lal Behari Day's novel on the subject, "Govinda Samanta." The social state of a country nearer home is forcibly illustrated in Mr. Bence Jones's reply to the criticisms passed upon his recent remarkable paper on the questions at issue between Irish landlords and their tenants. The various causes for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs here enumerated seem mainly reducible to one—the general want of truthfulness and manliness throughout the country. "There is no such thing," says Mr. Bence Jones, "as a healthy public opinion in Ireland among any class. There is nothing and no one to put anybody to shame, whatever his conduct may be."

The most important article in *Blackwood* is one on "Schools and Colleges," discussing more particularly the extent to which University teaching is falling into the hands of the younger Fellows, and the lack of influence of which they frequently complain. "The Financial Situation in India" surrenders Sir J. Strachey's case as regards his late disastrous Budget, but makes an effective appeal for him on the ground of his former services. An essay on Beattie points out to what a degree Tennyson's "Oenone" is taken from Beattie's "Judgment of Paris," but also how infinitely Tennyson has surpassed his model. "A Lay Confessional" is a history in a dramatic form, set forth with singular grace and power.

"Mary Anerley" is approaching its conclusion in *Fraser's Magazine*. Although by no means the best of Mr. Blackmore's novels, it has always maintained a rank above the average of contemporary fiction. There is a sensible paper on Montaigne's ideas of education, and a sound criticism on the author of "Songs of Two Worlds," pointing out his affinities to an illustrious countryman of earlier date, Henry Vaughan, the "Silurist." "Hospital Nursing" directs attention to the general success of Miss Nightingale's principles of administration, and hints at causes of the unfortunate state of affairs at Guy's Hospital, of which the public have not hitherto been informed. The most remarkable contribution, however, is one on "The Ministry and its Work," contrasting forcibly with the excessive jubilation with which the change of Administration was originally welcomed by *Fraser*. Ministers are accused of rashness and precipitancy, and Mr. Forster's Irish bill, in particular, is roundly denounced as nothing better than confiscation.

The *Nineteenth Century* is replete with the contributions of eminent writers whose specifics for the diseases of humanity have been frequently propounded, and who can do little else than reiterate them. Mr. Matthew Arnold reminds Liberals, for the tenth time, that their business is to teach people how to live, and that this business is imperfectly discharged. Mr. Mallock imparts some slight novelty to ideas long since worn threadbare by him through the pretty setting of a slight tale. Mr. Blackley's views on national insurance, the Abbé Martin's on the attitude of the French Republic towards the clergy, and Mr. Hyndman's on Indian deficits are known before they are stated. The last-named writer, however, adduces some interesting facts, and Mr. E. J. Wilson's conclusion that the House of Commons must come sooner or later to the French system of the *clôture* is evidently the results of a serious examination of the question. The most entertaining paper in the number is Mr. G. Holyoake's sketch of his visit to America, where he went to propose the collection and publication of statistics useful to emigrants. He thinks that American politicians are not perhaps regardless altogether of principle, and observes that if Dr. Erasmus Darwin correctly defined a fool as "a man who never made an experiment," there is hardly a single fool in America.

The *Fortnightly Review* has too many papers on subjects which might be allowed to lie fallow for a time. Even Mr. Blunt's plea for a full consideration of Arab claims to a share of the Ottoman inheritance is mainly a repetition of what he has said before; but the theme will bear repetition better than the distribution of land in France or Parliamentary representation in England. Mr. Pearson's argument in favour of a progressive land tax in Victoria will scarcely carry conviction, but it affords interesting illustrations of the peculiar dangers of colonial communities between their democracies of mere numbers and their aristocracies of mere wealth. There are two able literary papers—Mr. Minto's essay on Poe and Mr. Simcox's review of the very remarkable poems of Mr. James Thomson.

One's first thought on remarking that a narrative of a few weeks' tour on the Continent by the Duke of Argyll is allowed the post of honour in the *Contemporary Review*, is that Dukes obtain entrance into periodicals on easier terms than ordinary mortals. But the criticism would be hasty and unjust, for the Duke does not appear in the character of a tourist, but of an observer of natural history, an office which few can more adequately discharge. All his zoological notes are delightful,

and his remarks on geological mutations and the evolutionary theory display acumen and serious thought. Major Grey's panacea for the Indian deficit is to abolish the permanent settlement of the Bengal land revenue, a salutary measure, could it but be shown to be consistent with good faith. The ethics of Indian financiers require to be controlled by a more disinterested class of moralists. Mr. L. Bradley, in a suggestive paper, proposes to effect the abolition of the income tax by an increase of the receipt-stamp duty. We should have thought such a measure, which has much to recommend it, rather the supplement than the substitute of a tax on property. Dr. Hillebrand draws a gloomy picture of German discontent, which he mainly ascribes to the fact that the nation in Europe reputed to be the best educated is in fact not educated half enough. The most remarkable of the other contributions is M. Lenormant's learned, but inevitably intricate, elucidation of the Eleusinian Mysteries.

The *Modern Review* gains in interest and variety. All the nine articles are spirited and readable. Mr. Clodd's on the Later Stone Age, Mr. R. C. Jones's on Synesius, and Dr. Odgers's on the Eikon Basilike controversy pre-eminently so.

It is in our eyes a serious objection to the current number of the *Victorian Review* that it contains nothing Victorian except an editorial "word on Victoria's position in the frozen-meat question," and Mr. Stuart Reid's sensible remarks on the great colonial abuse of paying members of the Legislature. *Minerva*, on the other hand, sets a good example by its varied information on Italian matters—such as the scientific mission to Shoa, the quarries of Carrara, the Camorra of Naples, and the Monte di Pietà of Rome. Signor Parodi's conversations with Victor Hugo are so interesting as almost to reconcile us for this once to the objectionable practice of "interviewing" celebrities.

Mr. Aldrich's story in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "The Still-water Tragedy," contains a vigorous picture of a strike; and "The Undiscovered Country" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Among a number of excellent miscellaneous papers the palm of interest, perhaps, belongs to an American view of the prospects of Canadian confederation and a picturesque description of the occupation of Richmond by General Weitzel's corps. The most noticeable articles in *Scribner's Monthly* are Professor Boyesen's sketch of the Norwegian poet and novelist Bjørnson, and General MacClellan's account of his tour in Sicily, which indicates a highly cultivated and highly susceptible mind.

There is little of interest in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, except the continuation of Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophetua," and an ingenious speculation of Mr. Karl Blind on the identity of Woden and the Wandering Jew. An essay on Brantôme in *Temple Bar*, though slight, shows real critical perception; and there is much to provoke curiosity in "The Strange Story of Kitty Canham," the absconding wife of a Kentish clergyman in the last century; especially as the story is clearly not fully told. The strength of *Belgravia* lies in its serial tales; and both "A Confidential Agent" and "A Leaden Casket" are very good. There is also much of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's peculiar power in his "Kildrum's Oak." "Our Old Country Towns" has got round to the east of England, and contains capital sketches from Lincoln, King's Lynn, and Whittlesea. *Time* manifests a good deal of sarcastic humour in "How to Become a Courtier," and of burlesque humour in "Violet Fane's" "Sophy." The July number of *Home*, which begins a new volume, opens well with the first portion of a tale, "Windwhistle Hill," by Edmund de la Pole; there is another instalment of "Great Heart," by a powerful and evidently practised pen; "Une Niche de Gentilshommes" increases in interest; and, finally, in "Daisies and Buttercups," by Mrs. Riddell, we welcome back Mr. Cheverley, who has been too long absent, albeit he has had excellent substitutes, and whose appearance, now he has again come, is tantalisingly brief. The *Antiquary* contains its usual pleasant gossip on archaeological lore. Papers on "Book-Plates," "Art-Treasures at the Mansion House," and "Our Early Bells" are especially to be noted. The principal article in the *Theatre* is a full account of the Ammergau Passion Play, by Mr. Clement Scott. A portrait of Madame Modjeska is also a great attraction.

Among the excellent serials published by Messrs. Cassell, Peter, and Galpin are the Magazine of Art, the Popular Edition of the Doré Illustrated Bible, Family Magazine, Quiver, Old and New London, Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; and Farrar's Life of Christ, Illustrated.

We have received Part 3 of the Great Historic Galleries of England, edited by Lord Ronald Gower, the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, London Society and its Summer Number, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Churchman's Magazine, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Examples of Works of Art in the South Kensington Museum, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome Hour, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Social Notes, Children's Advocate, Animal World, Mission Life, and Chatter-box. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round and its Summer Number, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Welcome, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, and the Christian Age.

The trustees of the Princess Alice Memorial Fund have received from India £3661, contributed chiefly by native princes and gentlemen. This brings up the entire amount contributed to considerably more than £7000.

At a meeting of the council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture on Thursday week, a resolution was unanimously agreed to regarding with satisfaction the steps taken by the Government for the repeal of the malt tax by the substitution of a duty on beer. A long discussion ensued on the Ground Game Bill, in the course of which various amendments and suggestions were made. They were, however, ultimately withdrawn. Mr. C. S. Read heartily approved of the bill as the best of the kind that had ever been introduced in the House of Commons.

The Notts Agricultural Society's annual show was held last week at Lenton, near Nottingham. There were 187 entries of horses, 76 of cattle, 43 of sheep, and 53 of pigs, besides a good show of poultry, pigeons, agricultural implements, &c. The Marquis of Exeter took the first and second prizes for bulls above three years old. In the other classes for cattle the Duke of Portland was awarded two first and four second prizes, and his Grace also took seven prizes for sheep. Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, M.P., was a successful exhibitor of stock, and Lord Galway, M.P., gained a couple of second prizes for pigs. For agricultural horses the prizes mostly fell to local exhibitors.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

The popular vote at Geneva on the law passed by the Great Council for the separation of Church and State has resulted in the rejection of the measure, 9306 persons recording their suffrages against, and 4064 in favour of it. The number of voters on the rolls of the Canton is 17,451.

GERMANY.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet adopted last Saturday, by a large majority, the Falk Laws Amendment Bill, in precisely the shape given it about a week ago by the Chamber of Deputies. In the evening the two Houses held a joint sitting, at which the Diet was prorogued.

DENMARK.

The Chambers have adopted the project of law relative to the purchase of the Zealand railways by the State.

RUSSIA.

By the will of the late Empress the Castle of Livadia, which was her own personal property, goes to the hereditary Grand Duke. This will entail on the possessor an annual expenditure of 300,000 francs. The amounts were not placed against the names of several of the legates.

AMERICA.

The Fourth of July was energetically celebrated throughout the United States on Monday.

Speaking on Sunday at the dedication of a soldiers' monument at Seville, Ohio, Mr. Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, expressed the hope that peace, harmony, and liberty in the North and South would, at no distant time, be fully restored under the Union flag.

CANADA.

The *Ottawa Herald* of Monday states that the Dominion Government has nearly completed negotiations with an English syndicate with the view of forming a company, with a capital of £20,000,000, to construct the Pacific Railway. The company would receive a land subsidy of 50,000,000 acres.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Empress Eugénie and suite embarked at Cape Town on Tuesday in the steamer *Trojan* for England.

Lady Frere, on behalf of the ladies of the colony, presented Sir Evelyn Wood with a handsome shield as a recognition of his services in the Zulu War.

The Railway Bill has passed its second reading in the Assembly.

The Transvaal Boer deputation are in favour of unification under certain conditions.

INDIA.

Lord Lytton and his family left Simla on Monday, the 28th ult., and arrived at Bombay on Friday. They were received at the station by the Governor, whom they accompanied to Government House, where they spent the day. On Saturday last Lord Lytton embarked in state on board the *Himalaya*, in presence of a crowd of Europeans and natives. In response to a call from the Governor of Bombay, three cheers were given for Earl and Countess Lytton.

Telegrams from India give some further details of the attack on and dispersion of the Zurmat men by General Hill's cavalry brigade. One of the *Times* correspondents says that the blow thus struck has for the moment broken up the new combination; but the punishment inflicted has not been so severe as to prevent the insurgents from reassembling hereafter. None of the defeated tribesmen were favourable to Abdur Rahman. The Calcutta correspondent of the same journal says that Abdur Rahman started from Kohistan from Khanabad on June 28, having sent to Cabul a letter professing his great satisfaction at the prospects of an amicable understanding with the British Government. His movements and intentions are still ambiguous, but they will be tested as soon as he crosses the Hindoo Koosh. With respect to Ayoub Khan, the same writer says, it is doubtful whether he will risk a battle. Should he do so, there can be no doubt as to the result, and just as little doubt that his complete defeat will go far to remove one of the elements of uncertainty in the existing Afghan situation. A Bombay telegram in the *Standard* says that the statement that Mr. Lepel Griffin has been summoned to Simla is premature.

AUSTRALIA.

We have information from Australia to the 5th inst. The revenue of Victoria, for the quarter ending June 30 amounts to £1,105,000, being an increase of £32,000, compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The revenue of New South Wales for the past quarter amounts to £1,176,000, or an increase of £1000, compared with the June quarter last year. The revenue of South Australia for the quarter ending June 30 amounts to £547,000, showing an increase of £146,000 as compared with the same period last year.

The King of Greece arrived in Paris on Tuesday morning. He is staying at the Hôtel Bristol.

The completion of the railway connecting North and South Sardinia is announced.

A fugitive female slave demanding asylum has been received at the British Embassy, Constantinople, by Mr. Goschen.

The Plenipotentiaries who have attended the Morocco Conference at Madrid assembled last Saturday, and signed the protocol of the Conference.

Peace has been concluded between the belligerents in the Argentine Republic. Dr. Tejedor has withdrawn his candidacy for the Presidency, and Buenos Ayres has agreed to disarm.

A collective note, reported to be couched in very energetic language, has been addressed by the Great Powers to the Government of Morocco, demanding that religious liberty be accorded to the subjects of the Sultan in Morocco.

A severe shock of earthquake occurred on Monday in the valley of the Upper Rhone. The principal seat of the disturbance was at Brigue, where many buildings were damaged. It was also felt at Zermatt, and some say at Geneva.

A duel was fought on Monday between two French journalists, a writer on the staff of the Legitimist organ the *Union*, and M. Camille Pelletan, the editor of the Republican paper *La Justice*. The latter received a sword-thrust in the thigh.

According to intelligence received at New York from Havannah, the Spanish troops have had several successful encounters with the band of the insurgent leader, Carlito Garcia, and have captured Rosada, the insurgent War Secretary.

The *Gazette* announces that Major Sir George C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (late Governor of the Windward Islands), has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its dependencies; and Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G., to the Governorship of Trinidad, vacant by the retirement of Sir G. Irving, K.C.M.G., on the expiration of his term of office.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Princess of Wales has expressed her intention of being present on the last day of the Wimbledon meeting, and will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors.

In order to represent Scotland in the Elcho Challenge-Shield competition at Wimbledon this year, the following gentlemen have been chosen to form the eight:—Martin Boyd, Irvine; Captain Thorburn, Peebles; R. M'Vittie, Dumfries; T. R. Bruce, Kirkcudbright; Lieutenant M'Isaac, 1st Renfrew; Lieutenant M'Intyre, Dumbarton; John Clews, 2nd Lanark; and Lieutenant M'Kenell, London Scottish, with Captain Taylor and Lieutenant M'Auslan, Dumbarton, as reserves.

The Canadian Rifle Team, who have crossed the Atlantic to take part in the Wimbledon meeting, is in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur T. H. Williams, of Port-Hope, Ontario.

To-day (Saturday) has been fixed for the annual Government inspection of several of the metropolitan Volunteer regiments—viz., the Civil Service (21st Middlesex), at Richmond; Customs and Docks (26th Middlesex), at Bushey Park; London Irish (28th Middlesex), in Hyde Park; Artists (38th Middlesex), on the Horse Guards' parade; Finsbury (39th Middlesex), in the Regent's Park; 2nd Essex, at Stratford; and others.

Following the custom which has obtained for many years in the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, composed of her Majesty's civil servants, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel, and Lord Bury commanding officer, the 21st Middlesex has been under canvas in the Old Deer Park at Richmond.

The annual great gun competition of the 1st Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps, or, as it was known until lately, the 1st Administrative Brigade of Kent Artillery Volunteers (which comprises eleven batteries, belonging to Gravesend, Faversham, Blackheath, Sandgate, Gillingham, and Sheerness) was concluded at Hurty Ferry Battery, near Faversham, last Saturday. Thirty-one detachments competed. The guns used were forty-pound breechloaders, the range was 1600 yards, the number of rounds five, and the time allowed ten minutes. The result was as follows: Faversham (No. 1 detachment), 35 points, first (£16); Sheerness (No. 5), 34, second; Gillingham (No. 2), 33, third; Sheerness (No. 7), 32, fourth; Faversham (No. 4), 32, fifth; Gillingham (No. 5), 29, sixth. The challenge cup for the highest average score was won by Faversham. There was also a repository contest. In this again Faversham was victorious.

The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (1st London corps) hold their annual boat-races to-day (Saturday).

Her Majesty's gun-boat *Cherub* has arrived at Harwich to take the place of her Majesty's ship *Penelope* whilst the latter vessel is absent with the reserve squadron on the cruise of evolution. The schooner-yacht, owned by Lieutenant Smith, R.N., N.V., with Royal Naval Volunteers, proceeded on a voyage of instruction for Copenhagen and Stockholm on Saturday afternoon.

The affair of the Hull Artillery Brigade has not ended as seemed probable last week. In accordance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Field, commanding Northern Artillery, and Colonel Collington, inspecting officer of Artillery, York, visited Hull on Monday, bearing with them the orders dispensing with the services of Colonel Commandant Humphrey and Captains Thorp, Wellesley, and Sharp, of the Hull Artillery Brigade. At a previous parade of the corps, Colonel Lord Londesborough read the order from the Commander-in-Chief intimating that his Lordship had been permitted to withdraw the resignation of his commission as Colonel of the brigade. Lord Londesborough addressed the men on the necessity of fidelity to her Majesty. Colonel Field also briefly addressed the men, and after they had left the platform some one called for three cheers for Colonel Humphrey, which were lustily given. Major Pudsey, who was in command, vainly called for silence. Cheers were also given for the three dismissed captains, and two of them who were near at hand were carried on the shoulders of some of the men, amid great cheering, to the residence of Colonel Humphrey. Many of the men declared they would attend no further parades of the corps.

It appears that the review of the Scotch Volunteers, which it was proposed to hold in August next in the Queen's Park, in honour of the majority of the force, will not take place.

At Dublin the Abercorn Cup Rifle Competition terminated late yesterday week. The top score was made by Mr. Jackson, one of the Americans who did not shoot in the late international match. He made 464 out of a possible 500; and was followed by Scott, also American, with 461. Captain Fenton made the highest score of the Irish competitors, 458; but, he having formerly won the cup, that prize fell to Major Young, who scored 453. Milner made 450, Warren 447, John Rigby 444, and William Rigby, 441. The first six, therefore, of the Irish eight to shoot for the Elcho shield will be Fenton, Young, Milner, Warren, John Rigby, and William Rigby. With them lies the selection of the remaining two members. Of the Americans, Browne made 451, Farrow 444, Laird 441. Two American squads competed on Saturday for the All-Ireland Challenge Shield, and the Wilkes (*Spirit of the Times*) Gold Medal. The competition for the Shield was open to rifle clubs affiliated to the Irish Rifle Association, each to be represented by a squad of four men, and also by one squad each for England and Scotland and the United States. Three squads competed—namely, Messrs. Jackson, Scott, Browne, and Laird, forming the Washington-Boston team; Messrs. John Rigby, Fenton, Warren, and Milner, representing the Dublin Shooting Club; and Messrs. Joynt, Coghlan, Johnston, and Murphy, representing the Dublin Miniature Rifle Club. The ranges were 1000 and 1100 yards, twenty shots at each range, the highest possible individual score being, of course, 200, and the highest club score 800. The Shield was won by the Dublin Shooting Club with a score of 636, the Miniature Club making 626 and the Americans 625. Mr. Joynt made the best individual score, 168, Mr. Brown made 93, and Mr. Murphy 91, at 1000 yards; while at the longer range the best scores were made by Captain Fenton, 84, and Mr. Scott, 82. The Wilkes Challenge Gold Medal, competed for by Messrs. Joynt, Fenton, and Scott, the highest in each team in the preceding match, was won by Mr. Joynt. The American Cup and Championship of Ireland fell to Captain Fenton in right of his having made the highest aggregate score during the meeting.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate market, as unfit for human food, 65 tons 13 cwt. of fish which had been consigned there for sale. With the exception of 13 cwt., the whole quantity came by land. The fish numbered 15,765, and included 53 cod, 419 crabs, 70 undersized crabs, 4420 haddocks, 8 halibut, 983 lobsters, 5500 plaice, 2900 roach and perch, 4 salmon, 1 grise salmon, 42 skate, 170 soles, 584 thornbacks, 98 trout, 158 turbot, and 400 whiting; and in addition 2 bags of cockles, 128 of mussels, and 8 of whelks; 107 boxes of herrings, 82 barrels of sprats, and 1 of oysters; 780 bushels of periwinkles, 207 baskets of shrimps, and 550 quarts of whitebait.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, Edmund Willes; to be Rector of Harswell.
Booth, William; Vicar of Hook.
Barrows, John Nelson; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Haggerston.
Cattley, Richard; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
Gibson, E. C. S.; Prebendary of Combe Fifteenth in Wells Cathedral.
Lewis, Alfred Merlin; Vicar of Huttons Ambo.
Orr, William Holmes; Rector of West Lyford.
Pearson, Alfred; Vicar of All Saints', Nottingham.
Pitcher, Amos William; Rector of Keinton Mandeville.
Sandford, G.; Vicar of Ecclesall, Sheffield.
Seward, W. A.; Vicar of West Tisted, Aylesford.
Torr, William Edward, Vicar of Flamstead; Vicar of Eastham, Cheshire.
Williamson, Zaccheus P.; Perpetual Curate of Margam, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. E. H. Bickersteth has, says the *Record*, given the Church Missionary Society £1000 to begin a mission among the Bhils, a hill tribe in Central India.

Lord Blachford and Sir Walter Charles James have been placed on the Commission to inquire into the condition of the cathedral churches in England and Wales.

On the 1st inst. Mr. J. D. Alcock laid the foundation, and Mrs. Horace Marshall a memorial stone, of a church dedicated to St. Paul in the Ferndale-road, Brixton.

A painted window in memory of Sir Francis Hopkins, Bart., has been erected by his sister, Mrs. Tottenham, in the Church of Moylisear, Mullingar. The work is from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street.

Dr. Kyle, the first Bishop of Liverpool, was enthroned in the Pro-Cathedral of St. Peter on the 1st inst. An illustration of the ceremony is given on another page, and in our Number for June 19 appeared an exterior view of St. Peter's Church.

The Mackonochie case, having been practically abandoned by Mr. Martin, has been taken up by the Bishop of London, who on Sunday took the first step towards carrying out the sentence of sequestration by having a notice of it affixed to the doors of St. Alban's Church.

The Convocation of York met on Tuesday, when Dean Cowie was chosen Prolocutor by 31 votes to 21 given for Dean Howson. Canterbury Convocation meets next Tuesday, when the subjects of Clergy Discipline and Curates' Salaries are set down for consideration.

Notice of the sentence of sequestration passed on the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was affixed on Sunday morning to the door of St. Alban's Church, Holborn. The document of sequestration authorises Mr. J. Benjamin Lee, Registrar of the Diocese of London, to receive all income arising from the living, and to provide for the due performance of Divine worship.

Last week the Bishop of Worcester consecrated St. Thomas's Church, which has been erected in the new parish of Nuthurst-cum-Hockley Heath, near Knowle. The total cost, exclusive of the site, has been about £2200, towards which Mr. T. Burman, of Waring's-green, and the Rev. T. H. Mynors, Vicar of Salter's-street, Hockley-heath, have each given £500, besides making handsome donations to the endowment fund.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their one hundredth and first session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were the Bishop of St. Andrews, the Master of the Temple, the Dean of Lichfield, the Dean of Lincoln, the Dean of Westminster, Archdeacon Palmer, Professor Brown, Professor Milligan, Professor Newth, Professor Roberts, Dr. Scrivener, Dr. Vance Smith, and Mr. Humphry. The company proceeded to consider various proposals made with the view of securing harmony of rendering.

A presentation was made to the Rev. John Russell yesterday week at the town residence of the Duke of Bedford, in Eaton-square. The rev. gentleman is well known in the hunting world, and the occasion of the testimonial was that Mr. Russell has left the rectory of Swymbridge, in North Devon, which living he has held for forty-seven years, having been appointed to the living of Black Torrington by Lord Poltimore. There were over 150 subscribers; and the presentation, made by Earl Fortescue, consisted of a silver soup tureen, a book with the names of the subscribers (headed by the Prince of Wales) in illuminated letters, and a purse of £650. An illustration of Swymbridge Church appeared in our Number of June 19.

The church at Winthorpe, Lincolnshire, was recently reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of the diocese. The conservative restoration of this fine specimen of Gothic architecture by the architect, W. Smith, Esq., received on the opening day much praise. The debt remaining on the work done is £100, and a further sum of £250 is much needed to restore the roof on the north aisle. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have restored the chancel at a cost of about £600. The treasurer for the restoration is now most anxious to get an endowment for the living; and if any rich and benevolent person will come forward and assist in the cause it would be a great blessing to this poor, thinly inhabited parish, if a clergyman's house could be built and the living made sufficient to support a Vicar, the living at present being £210s. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners allow £150 for a curate to the Vicar of Burgh-cum-Winthorpe, which burgh is five miles distant from Winthorpe.

The programme of the Church Congress, which is to be held at Leicester on Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, has been issued. The Bishop of Peterborough will be the president, and the preachers at the opening services will be the Archbishop of York and the Dean of Llandaff. The subjects to be discussed include the following:—The foreign missions of the Church; the religious condition of the nation; upper and middle class education, its present condition, and how to maintain and promote its religious character; internal unity of the Church, and the influence of the three great schools of thought in the Church of England upon each other and upon the Church; the responsibility of the Church towards Dissent, with special regard to home re-union; existing forms of unbelief—their social and moral tendencies; home mission work; popular recreations, how to improve them (including light literature and the stage); the Church and the poor, including the questions of the remedial action of the poor laws, the organisation of charity, the encouragement of thrift, and compulsory insurance; the Church in relation to the organisation of labour; the influence of the Church over young men and women—how to maintain and increase it; efforts towards reform in foreign Churches, and the attitude of the Church of England towards them; the temperance question, including local option and Sunday closing; the reform of the cathedral system; the position and claims of curates and other unbeneficed clergy; Church patronage and preferment; the internal organisation of the Church; Church finance; penitentiary work of the Church; the duty of the Church as regards civil laws relating to marriage and divorce; and the moral dangers of factory and workshop life.



SKETCHES AT THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET-MATCH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

The ancient Britons had their town of Caer Luel, in their principality of Cumbria or Strathclyde, before the Roman conquest. Lugubalia was the name which the Romans bestowed on this place. It was occupied by the Anglians of Northumbria, but in the latter Saxon reigns was utterly laid waste by piratical Norsemen. William the Norman and his successors restored the city; and a college of Augustinian monks, with a church of St. Mary, was founded here by Henry I. The Bishopric of Carlisle was established in 1133, but little remains of the Norman cathedral building, only the south transept, a part of the nave, and some piers of the central tower.

The general aspect of Carlisle Cathedral is pleasing, and, viewed from the churchyard of Stanwix, a suburb on the lower ground to the northward of the city, across the river Eden, it has considerable dignity, being situated on rising ground, with Carlisle Castle not far above it. The building is chiefly of dark red sandstone, which colour forms an agreeable combination with the surrounding verdure of trees and green-sward; but there are tall factory chimneys and an obtrusive large railway station in close vicinity to the ecclesiastical precinct. The distant Cumberland "fells," or mountainous moors, afford a noble background to this view.

It is believed that the Early English choir, of the thirteenth century, was begun about 1218 by Bishop Hugh of Beaulieu, who had been Abbot of Beaulieu in Hampshire. Its present interior details of architecture, the original work having been destroyed by fire in 1292, are of the Decorated style, and are ascribed to Bishops Welton and Appleby, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The east window is esteemed one of the most beautiful in the world, surpassing even the south window of the great transept in Lincoln Cathedral, and the west windows of York and Durham. Its tracery framework is of exquisite design, perfect in grace and symmetry; the stained-glass pictures, made in the reign of Richard II., in the upper lights of this window, represent the Resurrection, the Last Judgment, and the New Jerusalem. There is some modern stained glass in the lower part, supplied as a memorial to Bishop Percy in 1856.

The Bishops of Carlisle were never of great political importance, being overshadowed by the princely magnificence of the neighbouring Bishops of Durham. But several of them have been men of repute for learning and piety; and it has always been a highly respectable See.

THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET-MATCH.

The annual contest between these two great public schools of England, in our national, highly organised, highly elaborate game of militant agility, strength, and skill, takes place on the last two days of the present week. It never fails to bring together a large assemblage of spectators belonging to the upper classes of society, always including a great many ladies, who feel a particular interest in the feats of their youthful kindred on the level greensward, or in the possible victory of one or the other school, to which fathers, brothers, or sons have conceived a loyal attachment.

The present year is the centenary of "Lord's Cricket Ground," that well-known inclosed space, six or seven acres in extent, on the north side of St. John's-wood-road, beyond Regent's Park, where the Eton and Harrow match is always played. It was in 1780 that Thomas Lord opened this ground to the public for a moderate admission fee, and here was established the Marylebone Cricket Club, which brought the game to perfection. There had been a cricket-ground before on the site of Dorset-square, west of Upper Baker-street; and there was one in White Conduit-fields, Islington. These were patronised by the Duke of Dorset, Lords Sandwich, Darnley, and Winchelsea, Sir Horace Mann, and other leaders of fashion. Cricket had long been esteemed a rather vulgar pastime, one in vogue among City men at the Artillery-ground in Finsbury. In the latter part of the eighteenth century it was taken up by men of rank; and Alderman Boydell had the best shop for bats and balls and wickets in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane. For these antiquarian notes we are indebted to Cassell's "Old and New London."

The Sketches at Lord's, on such an occasion as that of the present week, engraved to fill two of our pages, do not show anything of the actual cricket-play. That may be left to connoisseurs and to our attentive chronicler of "National Sports," who will no doubt have some report of it to give in our next publication. There is usually much social amusement to be got from watching the behaviour of the spectators, and of some people who are rather more occupied with their own personal by-play. In the central group of figures, bearing the title of "A Drawn Match," we see a young lady seated between two rival worshippers. Her abstracted gaze may be intent on the dangerous bowling of an antagonist to one in whom her heart feels the warmest interest, and who stands at this moment, bat in hand, covering his wicket in careful self-defence. She will listen to neither of the ardent swains who have seated themselves beside her; they know it but too well; yet neither of them likes to go away, and to leave the other there. It is likely enough, indeed, that similar incidents of untimely pursuit and unacceptable courtship may have taken place on other public occasions, for instance, at the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race.

There is one ingredient here, the possible direction of the flying cricket-ball, propelled by vigorous strokes of the bat, into the midst of the most sequestered party, that compels everybody now and then to be on the look-out. "Prepare!" is a note of warning to which the best practical response seems a prompt unfurling of parasols and umbrellas to shelter the affrighted crowd against that terrible random missile. When it comes flying low over the heads of a seated row of young gentlemen, all of them duly attired in their tall Etonian hats, there is an urgent interest in the question, "Whose hat will get it?" Undoubtedly, the blow of a swift cricket-ball on the head is capable of killing any person, and some cases have been recorded in which it has had a fatal result. But the ball can be seen coming, and may easily be avoided; so the risk is not so great, after all, except to the careless and inattentive bystander, and only in certain positions around the field.

The company at Lord's occupy several rows of open carriages, drags, cabs, and omnibusses, besides the pavilion, grand stand, and platforms set with benches, chairs placed on the ground, and a great deal of standing-room. Behind are tents and marquees, with store of "refreshments," pork pies, buns, and sandwiches, wine and other beverages, ices and fruit, perhaps more solid food, which seems to be needful after a long morning passed in the fresh open air. Those who came in the drags, or in other private carriages, may have provided themselves with a hamper, as they would for Ascot race-course.

The dispensation and the reception and enjoyment of these comforting supplies must be an agreeable change after intently following the fortunes of the game. It is not everybody who will care so much for the success either of Eton or Harrow as the "Future, Present, and Past"—the public school-men of three successive generations, who are seen together in one of our Sketches eagerly watching the play at the standing wickets. The "Hero of the Hour," who has made the largest score of runs off his own bat, will have plenty of admiring and applauding friends. Merit at Lord's is sure to gain its reward in social favour. It is not always so in the more serious affairs of life.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Sir James Hannen presided last week at the twentieth anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, and said that nearly half the grants made from its funds had been devoted to the relief of non-members. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £460.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of St. Mary's Hospital was celebrated on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Huntly, Sir C. Rowley, Sir J. Anderson, the Hon. H. Noel, Dr. Broadbent, Major-General Lowry, C.B., and Dr. Farquharson, M.P. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman pointed out that St. Mary's Hospital is situated in a populous district of the West-End, and that it relieves annually about 2000 in-patients, besides a large number of casual accident cases. In conclusion, the chairman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the hospital, which resulted in donations amounting to about £900.

The foundation-stone of the Middlesex Industrial School for Girls was laid last week by Mr. Edmund E. Antrobus, J.P. The site is within the parish of Bedford, less than a mile from the Feltham Station on the South-Western Railway, and forms a portion of the Spelthorne Sanatorium grounds. A report to the subscribers showed that the committee had about £900 in hand, over £1000 being required for the building.

The annual festival in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, in the Commercial-road, Spitalfields, was held last week at the Albion Tavern, and was attended by about one hundred gentlemen, the gathering being presided over by Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P. Mr. Croxton, secretary, announced lists of subscriptions amounting to £2000, and including donations on the chairman's list of £145, and per Messrs. Defries £528.

The Earl of Lathom presided at the eighty-second anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held on the 1st inst. at the Crystal Palace. Brother F. Bincks read the list of subscriptions, showing that in the whole the lodges throughout England had subscribed £14,002, of which London lodges had given £4700, and West Lancashire the next largest sum, £2664. In all about £40,000 had been subscribed in voluntary charity by the English craft this year for the three institutions connected with it.

The young blind from the National Institution of Paris gave a concert yesterday week at St. Mark's School, Windsor. There were about 500 persons present by special invitation of Mr. Richardson Gardner, the member for the borough, and Mrs. Richardson Gardner. The performance was similar in character to those already noticed.

The annual examination of and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Russell-hill, Caterham-junction, near Croydon, took place last Saturday afternoon. This home for orphan and necessitous children of warehousemen and clerks was founded in 1853. It contains on an average about 150 boys and 70 girls, who are maintained and educated principally by means of public contributions. The examination on Saturday was of an exceedingly satisfactory character. The children seemed physically in a condition of robust and buoyant health, and they gave abundant evidence that their mental faculties were well exercised and developed. The examiner was Mr. Collins, of the British and Foreign School Society, who testified to the gratifying state of advancement of the inmates. The prizes were distributed by Mr. John Baggallay, M.P., one of the vice-presidents of the institution, who said a few words of commendation and encouragement to the successful scholars.

Lady Jenkinson gave a morning concert in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Incurables, Putney, at Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street, on Wednesday.

Mr. James Willing on Monday evening presided at the thirteenth annual festival of the City Waiters' Provident and Pension Society, celebrated at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. There was a substantial subscription-list, the chairman giving twenty-five guineas.

The forty-second anniversary of the Tailors' Benevolent Institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. Over one hundred and fifty gentlemen were present. Mr. H. Cecil Raikes presided. In giving the toast of the evening the right hon. gentleman remarked upon the objects of the institution and the amount of good work it had been the means of accomplishing. Subscriptions were announced amounting to over £1000.

A roll of bank notes, value £500, was dropped into the offertory bag at St. Mary's Church, Chelmsford, on Sunday forenoon, for the benefit of the Chelmsford Infirmary.

Mr. Charles Holmes, secretary of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, writes to state that the committee of management have had placed at their disposal the sum of £6500 on condition that they at once add to their institution a seaside branch. This it is proposed to do at a cost of about £12,000, and the committee appeal for funds with which to support the branch establishment. Subscriptions will be received by the London Joint-Stock Bank, and by the secretary, at 32, Sackville-street.

The News-vendors' Benevolent Institution has secured the Earl of Dunraven for a chairman for the festival which is to be held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, July 28.

The Bibles presented at Lambeth Palace on Saturday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Superintendents of all the Sunday Schools there assembled, were of a special edition printed for this occasion, and published by Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press Warehouse, Paternoster-row. They are designed to be kept in each of the schools as a permanent memorial of the Centenary of the Foundation of Sunday Schools in England, each copy presented by the Archbishop bearing an inscription to that effect. The volume, bound in Turkey morocco leather, with bevelled edges, and mounted with clasps, is light, compact, and elegant. The same edition has been published in a much smaller volume. It is the "Oxford Bible for Teachers," with marginal references, and with an appendix of nearly 300 pages, containing valuable notes, analytical, historical, and geographical, a dictionary of Scripture names, an essay on the natural history of the Bible lands, a concordance and index, and several maps.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNTESS BANGOR.

Harriet Margaret, Viscountess Bangor, died at Castle Ward, near Downpatrick, on the 4th inst. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 16, 1805, the second daughter of Henry, sixth Lord Farnham, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick, and was, consequently, sister of the present Lord Farnham, and of Henry, the late accomplished Lord Farnham, who was killed in the Abergele railway accident. She married, first, Feb. 14, 1826, Edward Southwell, third Viscount Bangor, who died Aug. 1, 1837; and secondly, Oct. 4, 1841, Major Andrew Nugent, of Strangford, third son of Colonel Nugent, of Portaferry, in the county of Down, and leaves issue by each husband. Her eldest son is the present Viscount Bangor.

LORD BELPER.

The Right Hon. Edward Strutt, first Lord Belper, of Belper, in the county of Derby, a Privy Councillor, LL.D., and Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, died on the 30th ult., at his town house, 75, Eaton-square. His Lordship was born in 1801, the only son of William Strutt, Esq., of St. Helen's House, Derby, by Barbara, his wife, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., also of Derby, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, obtaining the degrees of M.A. 1826 and LL.D. 1862. He sat in Parliament for Derby from 1830 to 1848, for Arundel 1851 to 1852, and for Nottingham 1852 to 1856. He held office as Chief Commissioner of Railways 1846 to 1848, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry 1852 to 1854; and was raised to the Peerage in 1856. His Lordship was Chairman of the Nottinghamshire Quarter Sessions from 1855 to 1873, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county in 1864. He became President of University College, London, in 1871. Lord Belper married, March 28, 1837, Emily, youngest daughter of Dr. Otter, Bishop of Chichester, and had four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, William, died in 1856, in his eighteenth year, and the title devolves on his eldest surviving son, the Hon. Henry Strutt, M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed (formerly for East Derbyshire), now second Lord Belper, who was born in 1840; married, 1874, Lady Margaret Coke, sixth daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and has one son and three daughters.

GENERAL LORD GEORGE A. F. PAGET.

General Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, K.C.B., Colonel of the 4th Hussars, died on the 30th ult., at Farm-street, Mayfair. His Lordship was born March 16, 1818, the youngest son of Field Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., (twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), by his second wife, Lady Charlotte Cadogan, daughter of Charles, first Earl Cadogan. He entered the Army in 1834, was appointed Colonel of the 4th Hussars in 1874, and attained the rank of full General in 1877. Lord George served in the Crimean War, and commanded the 4th Light Dragoons at the Alma, at Balaklava in the celebrated "Charge of the Light Brigade," and at Inkerman and Tchernaya, besides various other affairs. He had the orders of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie, the medal (with four clasps), and Sardinian and Turkish medals. His Lordship sat in Parliament for Beaumaris from 1847 to 1857 in the Liberal interest. He married, first, Feb. 27, 1854, Agnes, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., and by her, who died March 10, 1858, leaves two sons; he married, secondly, Feb. 6, 1861, Louisa, youngest daughter of Charles Heneage, Esq.

SIR CLAUDE E. SCOTT, BART.

Sir Claude Edward Scott, fourth Baronet, of Lytchet Minster, Dorset, died in Paris on the 28th inst. He was born July 14, 1840, the elder son of Sir Claude Edward Scott, Bart., by Mary, his wife, youngest daughter of Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Esq., of Cockley Clay Hall, Norfolk, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy (conferred in 1821 on Claude Scott, an eminent banker of Westminster), July 27, 1874. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the 7th Dragoon Guards. Sir Claude married, 1861, Selina, daughter of the late Henry Charles Burney, Esq., LL.D., of Holywell, Hants, and granddaughter of Admiral Thomas Searle, C.B., and leaves two daughters. In default of male issue the baronetcy devolves on his next brother, now Sir Edward Henry Scott, fifth Baronet, J.P. and D.L., a partner in the banking firm of Sir Samuel Scott and Co. He married, 1865, Emilie, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Packe, of Twyford Hall, Norfolk, and has two sons and two daughters.

MR. BRYAN OF JENKINSTOWN.

George Leopold Bryan, Esq., of Jenkinstown, in the county of Kilkenny, J.P., D.L., late M.P. for that county, died on the 29th ult. He was born Nov. 29, 1828, the only son of George Bryan, Esq., of Jenkinstown, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, and represented the Bryans of Bawnmore, a very old Kilkenny family. His grandfather, Major George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, claimed, unsuccessfully, the barony of Slane before the Lords' Committee for Privileges. Mr. Bryan served as High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny in 1852, and represented that county in Parliament from 1865 till the recent dissolution. He did not seek re-election. He married, Dec. 6, 1840, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Conyngham, daughter of Francis Nathaniel, Marquis Conyngham, K.P., and had an only child, Mary Margaret Frances, who died in 1872. Mr. Bryan's only sister, Augusta-Margaret-Gwendoline, now heiress of the family, married, in 1853, the present Lord Bellow, and has issue. Mr. Bryan was an enthusiastic sportsman, and his name was associated for many years with the English and Irish Turf. He was also an ardent lover of fox-hunting, and the Kilkenny Hunt had no more liberal patron.

MR. HENEAGE OF STAG'S-END.

Edward Heneage, Esq., of Stag's-End, Hemel Hempstead, D.L. for Lincoln, late M.P. for Grimsby, whose death is announced, was born July 24, 1802, the second son of George Robert Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall, Lincolnshire, by Frances Anne, his wife, second daughter of Lieutenant-General George Ainslie, Colonel 13th Regiment (and sister of Sir R. S. Ainslie, Bart.), and was uncle of Edward Heneage, Esq., now of Hainton, formerly M.P. for Lincoln. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A.; and sat in Parliament for Great Grimsby, as a Liberal, from 1835 to 1852. He married, first, April 11, 1840, Charlotte Frances, daughter of Colonel Rolleston, of Watnall, M.P.; and

secondly, Aug. 25, 1853, Renée Elizabeth Levina, daughter of Captain Richard Hoare, R.N.; and leaves issue by both wives.

We have also to record the deaths of—
Commander Henry Hope Johnstone, R.N., at Clifton, in his eighty-third year.
Samuel Belcher Chapman, Esq., J.P., on the 26th ult., at Tower Lodge, Ipswich, in his eighty-first year.
Commander William Gwyn, R.N., J.P. for Norfolk, on the 28th ult., at Tasburgh Lodge, in that county, aged eighty-five.
Peter Marten, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Kent, on the 29th ult., at Bridge-street, Canterbury.
John Robert Thomson, Esq., of Blackstones, Surrey, on the 27th ult., at 26, Sussex-square, aged ninety-two. He was one of the earliest British colonists in South Africa.
Major William Prime Jones, of Wellesley House, Lower Walmer, late 5th Fusiliers, on the 30th ult., at Russell Cottage, Upper Tulse-hill, aged seventy. He was eldest son of the late Captain Richard Jones, R.N., of Homewood, Tenterden, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Strode, of Richmond, Victoria, who may be regarded as one of the founders of that colony, on May 1. In 1838 he founded, and for some time afterwards carried on, the *Port Phillip Gazette*. Mr. Strode also established the *Maitland Gazette* and the *Pastoral Times*, the latter being still published at Deniliquin, New South Wales.

George Mackenzie, of Avoch, of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers. He was the first officer gazetted to the corps, and for sixteen years in succession he was their commandant at Wimbledon camp. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Avoch, the discoverer of the Mackenzie river and explorer of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. William Henry Turner, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, aged fifty-two,—a learned and most painstaking antiquarian investigator, was employed in the deciphering and editing of old MSS. for the Library, and for the Oxford Corporation. He compiled the well-known *Calendar of Charters*, and was engaged in the indexing of the *Dods-worth MSS.* He also edited the *Harleian Society's* work on "Oxfordshire."

Samuel Davis, a mariner, has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a boy named Winch from drowning off the jetty extension, Margate.

Mr. Rothery's report on the causes which led to the fall of the Tay Bridge last December has been issued. It condemns the structure as "badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained;" and holds that Sir Thomas Bouch is mainly to blame for defects in construction and maintenance, and alone responsible for the faults of design. Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. are also reported to be blamable for having allowed such grave irregularities at the Wormit Foundry. Mr. Rothery's colleagues, Colonel Yolland and Mr. Barlow, agree with him in opinion as to the responsibility of Sir T. Bouch, but think it was not within the province of the Court to say so.

At the 126th annual general meeting of the Society of Arts, held last week, the Prince of Wales was re-elected president of the society, an office he has held since 1863. The report dealt with the action of the society during the past year. A large number of papers had been read at the ordinary meetings and at the meetings of the sections devoted respectively to matters connected with India, the colonies, chemistry, and physics. Three courses of lectures had been delivered under the endowment of Dr. Cantor, and a conference had been held on the progress of public health. The society has had at work a number of committees, the proceedings of which were set out in the report. The report concluded with a summary of the financial condition of the society, which was stated to be in a most satisfactory condition.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- BOGUE:**
Nature's Bypaths. A Series of Recreative Papers in Natural History. By J. E. Taylor.
The Birds, Fishes, and Cetacea commonly frequenting Belfast Lough. By Robert Lloyd Patterson.
- BLACKWOOD AND SONS:**
Campaigning in South Africa. Reminiscences of an Officer in 1879. By Captain W. E. Montague.
- CORNISH, MANCHESTER:**
The Calendar of the University College of Wales, 1879-80.
- GRIFFITH AND FARRAN:**
College Days at Oxford. By the Rev. H. C. Adams. With Six Illustrations by J. Lawson.
- HERBERT AND CO.:**
Hotels of Europe, 1880. With Maps, Railway and Steamship Routes.
- KNOTT AND CO.:**
The Magistrate's Pocket Guide: A Key to the Diverse Knowledge necessary to be Acquired by an Efficient Justice of the Peace. By T. Baker.
- LEWIS:**
Royalet les Bains in Auvergne: Its Mineral Waters and Climate. By G. H. Brandt, M.D.
- LONGMANS AND CO.:**
A Familiar History of Birds. By the late Bishop Stanley. New Edition.
- MOWBRAY AND CO.:**
Hine Moe, the Maori Maiden. By Joseph Earle Ollivant.
- MACKILLAN AND CO.:**
The Irish Crisis, being a Narrative of the Measures for the Relief of the Distress caused by the great Irish Famine of 1846-7. By Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart. Reprinted from the Edinburgh Review.
- OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS:**
Oxford Bible for Teachers. With Notes Analytical, Chronological, &c., a Biblical Index, Concordance, Dictionary and Maps; and a compendium of Scripture Natural History.
- SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION:**
The Gloucester Martyr. A Sketch of the Life, Times, and Martyrdom of John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester. By William Higgs.
- TINSLEY BROTHERS:**
Innocence at Play. A Novel. By Jean Middlemass. 3 vols.
- WARNE AND CO.:**
Advice to Singers. By a Singer. New and Enlarged Edition. Our Sons; How to Start them in Life. By Arthur King.
- WARNE'S STAR SERIES:**
Leyton Aubrey's Daughters. A Tale. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. Dorothy. An Autobiography. Edited by Jane A. Nutt.
- WHITTINGHAM AND CO.:**
Sermonic Fancy Work on the Figures of our First Acquaintances in Literature. By John Paul Ritchie. Second Edition.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

- A. HAMMOND AND CO. (Jullien's):**
Lange's Easy Pieces for Pianoforte—Harvest Home.
A Message from the Flowers.
In the Village.
Youthful Sorrow.
The Young Sailor.
The Good Old Times.
Traumstück. Tonstück. By Gustav Lange.
Im Grünen Hain. Tonstück. By Gustav Lange.
Cyprien. Elgie. By Gustav Lange.
- LUCAS, WEBER, AND CO.:**
Before the Mast. Song. Words by Knight Summers. Music by Thos. Worsley Stanforth.
- METZLER AND CO.:**
Styrienne. For the Pianoforte. By J. B. Wekerlin.
Berceuse. For the Pianoforte. By J. B. Wekerlin.
Bourrée, in D. For the Pianoforte. By Alma Sanders.
The Sands of Dee. Songs. Words by the Rev. Chas. Kingsley; Music by J. L. Hatton.
The Unfinished Song. Words by Fred. E. Weatherly; Music by Frederic H. Cowen.
- On Mossy Banks. Duets for Soprano and Tenor. By F. Gilbert.**
- MOUTRIE AND SON:**
There's Music in the Gallery. Song. Words by Whyte Melville; Music by Eietta Grant.
- NOVELLO AND CO.:**
The Organist's Quarterly Journal of Original Compositions. Edited by William Spark. Part XLVII., Vol. 6. July 1, 1880.
Elijah. An Oratorio. By F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy. The Accompaniments arranged from the full score for Harmonium and Pianoforte. By Ebenezer Prout.
Novello's Octavo Edition of Trios, &c., for Female Voices: Morning Thoughts. A Trio for Female Voices. By James Montgomery. Music by Henry Smart.
Hark! The Village Bells. A Trio for Female Voices. By Walter Phillips. Music by James Shaw.
A Fourth Set of Sixty Voluntaries, arranged for the Harmonium. By J. W. Elliott.
Novello's Pianoforte Albums—No. 1. Compositions by John Sebastian Bach. Edited by Berthold Tours.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

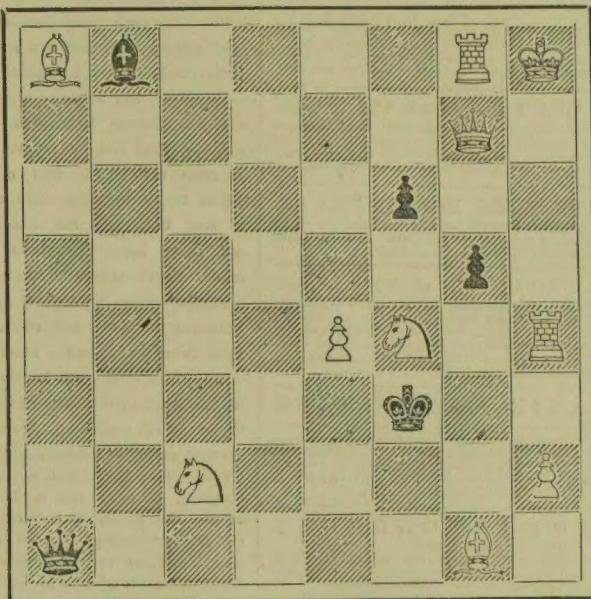
L B (Padua).—The information you ask for shall be given when we can find sufficient space for it to interest more than one inquirer.
J R H (Halifax, N.S.).—There is no adverse Pawn in the diagram to capture the Kt when it is played to Kt 6th.
N M (York).—If found correct, it shall have a diagram.
W P (Manchester).—The attack 1. Q to Kt 6th was dealt with in our note to No. 1885.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1885 received from S. Lowe, W. S. Leest, John Tucker, Alpha, Lulu, W. Burr, East Marden, Cant, and F. M. Gavin (Smyrna).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1886 received from E. F. R. L'hermet, Emile Frau, S. Lowe, Julia Short, O. Wolter, J. W. W. W. Burr, and James Atkinson.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1897 received from H. B. Cant, R. H. Brooks, Alpha, East Marden, A. C. Edwards, John Tucker, B. L. Dyke, Ben Nevis, S. Farrant, E. Elsbury, C. S. Cox, R. Ingersoll, W. M. Curtis, E. L. G. Cario, C. Darragh, H. Barrett, H. Langford, G. Oswald, An Old Hand, T. Greenbank, Jupiter Junior, Elsie, N. Cator, Nerina, D. Templeton, G. L. Mayne, H. Brewster, R. Joseph, Vere, V. King, N. Warner, L. Sharslow, E. Sharslow, Shadforth, Hereward, Over, J. W. W. Dr. F. St. Norman, Rumbelow, E. P. Vulliamy, Alfyn, Lulu, James Dobson, F. Spratt, Kitten, R. Gray, M. O'Halloran, S. H. R., and G. Johnson.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1896.

WHITE.
1. P to B 4th
2. Kt to K 7th
3. B mates
BLACK.
K to B 4th
K takes R
If Black play 1. K to K 5th, White continues with 2. Kt to B 6th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1899.

By J. P. LEA, Bath.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played in the Lowenthal Tourney at the City of London Chess Club, between
Messrs. McDONNELL and MASON.
(Vienna Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) **BLACK (Mr. McD.)** **WHITE (Mr. M.)** **BLACK (Mr. McD.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 24. Q takes Q R takes Q
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 25. R takes P R to B 4th (ch)
3. P to B 4th P takes P 26. K to K 2nd R takes R
4. P to Q 4th Q to R 5th (ch) 27. K takes R R takes P
5. K to K 2nd P to Q 4th 28. K to K 2nd R to K R 4th
6. Kt takes P B to Kt 5th (ch) 29. P to K R 4th K to Q 2nd
7. Kt to B 3rd Castles 30. K to B 3rd R to B 4th (ch)
8. B takes P Kt to K B 3rd 31. K to Kt 2nd R to Q 4th
9. B to Kt 3rd Q to R 4th 32. R to K 2nd K to Q 3rd
10. Q to R 3rd is the correct move. White cannot then play 10. Kt takes Kt because of the reply, 10. Kt takes Q P (ch); and if he continues with either 10. P to Q B 3rd or 10. P to Q B 4th, Black plays 10. Kt takes K P, and soon gets the better game.

10. Kt takes Kt
The best continuation; for if Black now play 10. Kt takes Q P (ch), the obvious answer is 11. Q takes Kt.
11. P to Q 5th **P takes Kt**
12. P to Q 3rd **B to Q B 4th**
13. K to K sq **Kt to Q 5th (ch)**
14. P takes B **Kt takes Kt (ch)**
15. K to Q 2d **Kt to K 4th (disch.)**
16. Q to K 2d **and there is no special advantage on either side.**
17. P takes Kt **B takes P**
18. B to K 2nd **B takes B**
19. Q takes B **B to K 3rd**
20. K to B 4th **B to Q 3rd**
21. K to B 2nd **R takes B**
22. Q to R K sq **R to K sq**
23. K R to B sq **Q to Kt 4th**

21. Q to Q 3rd, with the view of advancing the Q B P, appears to be the best course here; but White probably relied upon the exchange of Queens to bring about a drawn game.
22. Q to Q 3rd **R to K 4th**
23. Q to K Kt 3rd **P takes P**

Twenty-two competitors have entered the Meister Tourney at Wiesbaden, including Messrs. Blackburne, Mason, Schwartz, Englisch, Paulsen, Minckwitz, &c. The proceedings commenced on Saturday last, when, after some discussion, it was arranged that play should begin on the following day and continued thereafter, eight hours every day until the end of the tourney.

Mr. Judd, of St. Louis, has carried the victory against eight amateurs of that city, giving in each case the odds of a Knight. The following is the full score:—

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.		
F. P. Merritt	...	2	0	C. E. Moody	...	1	2
B. R. Foster	...	2	0	R. Koepen	...	0	2
Amateur	...	1	1	C. W. G. Watts	...	0	2
J. E. Nelson	...	1	1	M. Ahrensberg	...	0	2

Mr. Judd thus scored 94 and the Amateurs 63.

Mr. Judd thus scored 9½ and the Amateurs 6½.
On Friday last a match was played between the clubs of Oxford and Witney, thirteen on each side. Oxford won by 15 games to 8.

The King of Sweden has presented a gold medal to George Oatley, serving in the Coastguard, for his gallant conduct at the wreck of a Swedish vessel near Peterhead, for which act her Majesty recently personally decorated him with the Albert Medal.

The Bishop of Ripon has accepted the post of president of a centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, shortly to be opened at Halifax. An inaugural public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held last week at Southampton, attended by Major F. Duncan, R.A., Surgeon-General T. Longmore, C.B., and Captain Perrott, as a deputation from the central executive committee. Great enthusiasm as to the objects of the association was displayed, and classes for instruction in "first aid to the injured" will be commenced forthwith. The Duke of Manchester and the committee of the Order of St. John have conferred their silver medal for deeds of gallantry in saving life on land on Captain G. F. Harris, 3rd Buffs, in recognition of the conspicuous courage shown by him some time since in rescuing five persons from a fire at No. 40, Charlemont-street, Dublin.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 2, 1878) of the Right Hon. John Somerset, Baron Hampton, P.C., G.C.B., late of Westwood Park, Worcestershire, and of No. 9, Eaton-square, who died on April 9 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Hon. Herbert Perrott Murray Pakington, the son, and Martin Curtler, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Lady Anne Augusta Hampton, his town residence, No. 9, Eaton-square, with the furniture, pictures, household effects (except plate and plated articles), and certain horses and carriages for her use for life, and then to his said son; and to his said son certain plate and effects which had belonged to his late mother. He confirms the family settlement of the Westwood estate, and he devises all his real estate, not included therein, upon the trusts of the said settlement; the furniture and effects at Westwood Park, including the deer in the park, the silver shield presented to him by the county and city of Worcester, and other presentation articles, are to go with and be enjoyed with the estate, of which his eldest son, John Slaney Pakington (now Lord Hampton) is the first tenant for life. The residue of the personalty is to be held upon trust to pay the income to his said eldest son for life, and the capital, at his death, to his children (if any); and in default of such children to the testator's second son, Herbert Perrott Murray.

The will and three codicils (all dated March 5, 1880) of Mr. Robert Cook, late of No. 3, Upper Wimpole-street, Portland-place, who died on April 6 last, were proved on the 22nd ult. by Major Robert Cook, Colonel Henry Cook, and Dr. John Cook, the sons, and Alfred Walkington, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £130,000. The testator devises the Mildred Hall estate, Suffolk, to the use of his son, Robert Cook, for life, with remainder to his (testator's) sons John and James for their lives, with benefit of survivorship, and on the death of the survivor he settles the said estate on the two sons of his late son, William Frank Cook; and he leaves upon trust for the widow and two sons of his said late son William Frank £6000; to his daughter, Lady Caroline Rivers Wilson, £250 and an annuity of £50; to his daughter Mrs. Mary Ann Walkington, £250 and upon trust for her £4000 in addition to her marriage settlement; to his daughter Mrs. Janie Florence Darval, £250 and upon trust for her £5000; to his daughter Miss Emily Cook, £250 and upon trust for her £5000; to his four sons £9000 each and all his Turkish Government Bonds between them; to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Robertson Cook, £300 and an annuity of £100, he also leaves her for life his house in Hill-street, St. John's-wood, with the furniture and effects, and on her death for his daughter Victoria Alexandra; upon trust for his last-named daughter £2000; and his residence in Wimpole-street, with the furniture and effects, horses and carriages, to his sons Robert and John and his daughter Emily, as joint tenants. There are legacies and annuities to his sister and brother, and some other bequests; and the residue of his property he gives to his said son Robert.

The will (dated April 9, 1875) of Mr. Stephen Moulton, late of Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, who died on April 26 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Alexander Edward Moulton, Horatio Moulton, and John Moulton, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves £2000 upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Denham; and to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Moulton, his residence, with the furniture, pictures, plate, household effects, horses and carriages for life. He directs the business of an india-rubber manufacturer, carried on by him as S. Moulton and Co., to be continued, and out of the profits £1000 per annum is to be paid to his son Alexander Edward, £750 per annum to his son Horatio, and £500 per annum to his son John. The remainder of the annual profits, together with the income of his residuary real and personal estate, is to be paid to his wife for life; and at her death the whole of such property is to be divided between his said three sons.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1873) of Mr. Thomas Greenwood Clayton, late of Ousecliff, Clifton, Yorkshire, and of No. 28, Upper Grosvenor-street, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Emily Mary Clayton, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being under £90,000. The testator devises all his real estate of every description to the use of his wife, and he bequeaths to her all his personal estate for her own use absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1879) of Mr. John Waddington, late of Langrish, near Petersfield, Southampton, who died on May 17 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Arthur Henry Delmé Radcliffe, the nephew, and Arthur Proctor Pickering, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves the Langrish estate and all other his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates in the county of Hants, upon trusts for sale, the net proceeds to be held upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Constance Louisa Talbot Ponsonby, for life, and then for her children or issue, as she shall appoint; all his jewellery, pictures, furniture, household effects (except plate and plated articles), horses, carriages, and farming stock at Langrish to his said niece; and other bequests including £200 to each of his executors, and annuities to his bailiff, butler, cook, and other servants. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives one third to his nephew, the said Rev. A. H. D. Radcliffe; one third upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Melicent Rogers; and one third upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Alice Hirst.

The will (dated May 23, 1878) of Miss Lucy Clarke, late of No. 52, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, and of No. 28, York-street, Portman-square, who died on May 9 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Frederick George Berkeley, the nephew, and Frederick Mowbray Berkeley Calcott, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. After giving one or two legacies, the testatrix leaves all her Consols and Reduced Three per Cent Stock between her seven nephews and nieces; and her freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property to be sold, and the proceeds, with the residue of the personalty, between her five nephews.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1874) with a codicil (dated Nov. 13, 1875) of the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Emmeline Arundell, formerly of Saint Hill Place, East Grinstead, Sussex, but late of Ford-place, Stifford, Essex, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 11th ult. by James Kennedy Esdaile, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix bequeaths a few legacies, and the residue of her property to her cousin, Mr. Esdaile.

The will (dated May 3, 1877) with two codicils (dated July 1, 1878, and Nov. 7, 1879) of Mrs. Annie Peplow, late of No. 25, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Jan. 13 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Daniel Peplow Peplow, the son, and Thomas Myers Croome, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

An additional codicil has just been proved to the will, with five codicils, of Mr. Charles Montague Chester, of which probate was granted on Jan. 20 last, and duly reported in this paper. By the additional codicil the testator bequeaths £100 to the Samaritan Free Hospital.

NOTICE.—For PETER ROBINSON'S
Court and General Mourning Warehouse, "REGENT-STREET" is the only one address.

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UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM,
PETER ROBINSON'S Experienced Dressmakers and Milliners
Travel to all parts of the COUNTRY, FREE OF EXPENSE to pur-
chasers, with Dresses, Millinery, and a full assortment of
made-up Articles of the Best and most suitable description.
Also materials by the Yard, and supplied at the SAME PRICES
as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street.

Mourning for Servants at unexceptionably low rates, at a
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GENUINE SALE.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,
has commenced his
CLEARANCE SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK.

All Goods in every Department have been considerably
Reduced and marked down in plain figures. Ladies will do well
to pay an early visit to the Regent-street Shop.

Rich Satin Costumes, 7 guineas; reduced to 5 guineas.
Silk Costumes, 10 guineas; reduced to 7 guineas.
Material Costumes, 5 guineas; reduced to 3 10s.
Barege Costumes, 42s.; reduced to 21 8s. 6d.
Evening Costumes, 25s. 6d.; reduced to 12 10s.
Mantles, beaded in Jet, 3 guineas; reduced to 42s.
Richly beaded Mantles, 7 guineas; reduced to 4 guineas.
Elegantly Jetted Bonnets, 3 guineas; reduced to 30s.
Millinery, Collars, Dressing-Gowns, Underclothing, Sunshades,
Hosiery, Gloves, all much reduced.
Beaded Capes, reduced to 3s. 11d.
Rich Black Silks, reduced from 6s. to 4s. 6d.
Black Satins, China Silks, Black Stuffs,
Half-mourning Materials, Cambrics, Satteens, &c.,
all reduced in the like proportion.
PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street.—Nos. 256 to 262.

BAKER and CRISP'S

GREAT SUMMER SALE,
This Day, Regent-street.

THE WHOLE of £10,000 WORTH of

SILKS,
of every description, are marked at
10s. 6d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., to 3s. 11d. yard,
all of which are less than half the wholesale prices.
Dress Fabrics, Thousands of Yards
of every description, suitable for Summer,
Autumn, or Winter Wear.
Evening, Wedding, or Dinner Wear,
all marked 3s. 4d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. yard,
all of which are less than half the wholesale prices.
Ladies' Underclothing, £1000 worth,
all kinds at ridiculous prices.
Gloves, Hosiery,
Two and Four Button Kid, Lisle Thread, 6d.; worth 1s.
8d. to 1s. 6d. Balbriggan and other,
Very best, 1s. 6d. 8d., 9d., and 10d. pair.
This Day, at
BAKER and CRISP'S, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S

GREAT SUMMER SALE,
This and Following Days.

GREAT SALE. SILKS at 10s. 6d. yard; worth 2s. 4d.
GREAT SALE. SILKS 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d.,
Were 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. DRESS FABRICS 3s. 4d., 4s. 6d. yard,
Were 1s. 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.,
GREAT SALE. £7000 worth of FANCY GOODS, at a reduction
of 9s. 11d. a pound.
KID GLOVES. Two to Four Buttons at
9s. 11d., 1s. 3d.,
Were 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d.,
1000 COSTUMES and other articles at ridiculous prices.
Catalogues free.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street, London.

JAY'S GENERAL SALE

will commence on MONDAY NEXT, the 12th inst.
During the present season Messrs. Jay have made up only
Bonnet's Black Silks. They keep in good condition, and will
wear well.
£10,000 worth of Bonnet's Black Silks will be offered for Sale
on Monday next, at the lowest prices ever quoted for the same
qualities.

MANTLES.

A numbered Catalogue may be obtained on application, showing
the originally marked prices, and the reductions on each
mantle. Ladies may inquire for any numbered mantle. The
same convenient plan will be adopted in the Silk Costume
Department.
Specimen prices of Black Materials.—Pure Mohair, 1s.; Barege
Pekin, 1s. 3d.; Cape Grenadine, 1s. 4d.; Pompadour Mohair,
1s. 4d.; Cashmere Jerseys, 10s. 6d.; Beaded Jerseys, 45s.
The stock has been generally re-marked, and various incidental
Millinery and articles for dress will be attractively cheap.

MOURNING.—This SALE will not in any
way affect the execution of Mourning Orders, a special
staff being retained for that purpose.

JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

NOTICE.

JAMES SHOOLBRED and CO'S
STOCKTAKING SALE
will be on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst.
JAMES SHOOLBRED and CO.
TOTTENHAM HOUSE,
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.—J. ALLISON

and CO. respectfully announce that their ANNUAL
SUMMER SALE OF GOODS, at greatly reduced prices, has now
commenced. Each department has been carefully revised, and
considerable reductions made, to effect a clearance. Some recent
purchases will also be included, consisting of Costumes, Mantles,
and the cheapest lot of Silks they have ever offered. 24 in. Gros
Grains at 4s. 6d., worth 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; 27 in. ditto at 6s. 11d.,
usual price 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Satin Dressing, in all colours,
5s. 11d. to 7s. 11d.; regular prices 9s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. Broche Satin
and Damase Silks at 6s. 11d.; the cheapest ever offered. Useful
Dress Materials from 2s. 6d. Special lot of Cashmere Cloaks, lined dark
grey squirrel, at 34s.—Regent House, 238, 240, and 242, Regent-st.

THE "MACNUMIUM" VELVETEEN.

Warranted Fast Black.
Registered October, 1879.
"Myra's Journal" of Jan. 1, 1880, says—
"The Macnumium Velveteen is so rich and full in tone that it
can be used with all classes of fabrics."
"La Mode Illustrée" of March 1, 1880, says—
"It is absolute perfection, and may be worn by ladies of
haut ton."
"Weldon's Journal" of March 1, 1880, says—
"For dresses, trimmings, and, indeed, all purposes for which
silk velvet is required, nothing can form such a lasting sub-
stitute as the Macnumium Velveteen."
Stamped in white on the back of every yard with the trade mark
and name. Sold by all first-class Drapers.

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY'S

GLOVES.
Great Saving Effected by New System.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves from 6s. per half dozen.
Detailed List post-free. Single Pair sold.
Warehouse open Nine to Six.
The London Glove Company, 45a, Cheapside, E.C.

CAMBRIDGE SHIRTINGS.—Next
Thursday a Manufacturer's Stock at 23d. per yard. Also
Sale of Cheap Summer Goods.—Pompadour, Satteens, Cambrics,
Galateas, Oatmeal, &c. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52,
Oxford-street, W.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate-hill,
INVITES INSPECTION of all that is new and beautiful
in useful and ornamental CHINA and GLASS, including
Dinner Services ("Cottage"), 50 pieces £10 13 6
Dinner Services for 12 persons (108 pieces) 15 0 0
Gift China Dessert Services for 12 persons 17 0 0
Gift China Tea Services, 40 pieces, 12s.; 23 pieces 8 6 0
China Breakfast Services for 6 persons 11 0 0
Toilet Services (for washstands), 6s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.
White Stone Jugs, "The Grecian," set of three 1 3 0
All really excellent patterns.
Quart Decanters, cut, good quality per pair 0 5 0
Claret Decanters (with handle) per doz. 0 6 0
Plain light Claret Glasses, Burgundy shape 0 1 9
Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries 0 3 6
Engraved Wine Glasses do do 0 3 6
Hock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz.; green bowl 0 3 0
Half-pint Cut Tumblers per doz. 0 3 3
Plain light Finger-Glasses, taper shape 0 6 6
Other articles proportionately cheap.
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
39, LUDGATE-HILL. Established 1760.

DEANE and CO'S TABLE CUTLERY,
celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for
quality and cheapness. The stock, extensive and complete, affords
a choice suited to every purchaser.

	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Every Handle.	13	0	16	0	19	0	24
Table Knives, per dozen.	13	0	16	0	19	0	24
Dessert ditto	11	0	13	0	15	0	19
Carvers per pair ..	5	6	6	6	7	0	8

Agents for Joseph Rodgers and Sons, Cutlery to Her Majesty.

DEANE and CO'S London KITCHENERS.
DEANE and CO. Manufacture, Supply, and Fix complete
COOKING APPARATUS, Kitcheners, Hot-Water Circulation,
Bath Fittings, &c. Gas Cooking and Warming Stoves.
London Pattern. London Pattern. Flavel's Kitcheners. Cheap
Double Oven. Open Fire. Kitcheners. Kitcheners.
5ft. .. £24 0 0 5ft. .. £22 0 0 5ft. 6 10 0 3ft. .. £3 0 0
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Manufacture and Workshops, 21, Jacob-street, Dockhead, S.E.
Deane and Co.'s complete Illustrated Catalogue free by post.
DEANE and CO., 46, King William-st., London Bridge, A.D. 1760.

PURE WATER.—All the Messrs.
LIPSCOMBE'S Filters are now made with their new
preparation of charcoal—wonderfully effective—far surpassing every
other. Old filters of every kind reconstructed. Temple Bar;
44, Queen Victoria-st.; 100, Westbourne-grove; 69, Oxford-st.

JEWEL ROBBERIES PREVENTED.—J.
TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES have never failed to resist
the attempts of the most determined burglars. Fire-Resisting
Safes, £5 5s. Lists free.—11, Newgate-street, E.C.

PARQUET FLOORING, at 30 per cent
below usual prices, by EBERHARD and CO'S PATENT
Process of Laying perfectly solid and level without any preparation
of the floor. No pins or nails used. Impervious to wet, and the
only process applicable to concrete and stone floors. Invaluable
for ships' saloons and cabins.—JOHN EBERHARD and CO.,
8, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.

VITREMANIE SUPERSEDING
DIAPHANIE.—An easy and inexpensive method of Deco-
rating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private
Dwellings, by which may be produced the Rich Colouring and
Beautiful Designs of Real Stained Glass. Huddell of Designs
and Instructions, 1s. 1d. Particulars post-free. Sole Inventors,
J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY
(KRAUS' PROCESS).
The New Art of Colouring Photographs on convex glasses in
imitation of China and Enamel Painting. Particulars post-free,
and specimens shown on application at the Sole Agents.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT
IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to
CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s.
The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals,
rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s.
Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual
of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cran-
bourne-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS, by CULLETON.
Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post-free, including the
Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 10 each, in
Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 1s. 6d.—T. CULLETON,
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CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of
STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and
500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest
and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel
Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON,
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FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn
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in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Dies,
&c. PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.;
and 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

FOR ARMS and CREST send Name and
County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices,
44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d.
Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.

SWEET SCENTS AS WAGERS.—In
accordance with a suggestion which has been made—
namely, that a Morocco Leather Case or Fancy Wooden Box
containing a Bottle of Jockey Club Bouquet, Opponax Per-
fume, or any other of the thousand and one sweet scents from
flowers made by PIESSE and LUBIN, would be a suitable
object for a wager, and far superior to a dozen of gloves as a
memento of the race, the time, and the place, PIESSE and
LUBIN now announce that they have a variety of such
cases, containing various odours. Two-Bottle Cases, 21s.;
Three-Bottle Cases, 31s. 6d.; Four-Bottle Cases, 42s.; Six-
Bottle Cases, 63s. All filled with any perfume to order. No
charge for engraving monogram on cases. The cases are made
of cedar wood, king wood, myall wood, and others, lined velvet,
bottles cut all over. They have also a variety more expensive,
inlaid, and with gold and silver caps, from 25s. to £10. Orders,
with a bank note enclosed, attended to with dispatch.
PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London, W.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
Fresh as the flower itself. Price 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle. Sold
at all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Universe; or
Breidenbach and Co., Distillers of Wood Violet to the Queen,
157a, New Bond-street, W. Trade-Mark, the "Wood Violet."

FRY'S FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
A choice prepared Cocoa.
most delicious and valuable article.—
Standard.
GUARANTEED PURE.

FRY'S FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
Pure Cocoa only.
the superior liquid extracted.
J. S. FRY and SONS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with
Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounced "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."
Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful of
Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE
Product of a special refining
process, it is Chocolate devoided of
its over richness and substantiality.
Sugars, and, when made, of the
consistency of coffee. An after-
noon Chocolate. Sold only in
packets labeled "EPPS'S CHOCOLATE"
and CO., Homeopathic Chemists,
48, Thredenneedle-street, London.

WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"
NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.
"When all things were made, none was made better than
Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a
hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep,
and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the
canopy of Heaven."—King'sley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1oz., 2oz., and 4oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.

WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

EAU DE SUEZ.

There is no malady more general than toothache; it is common
to young and old, rich and poor, and is more or less dreaded by
all. From the cradle to the grave the teeth are a source of trouble;
therefore a cure for this evil, not only immediate but per-
manent, must be welcome and interesting to the whole human
race. M. Suez is the fortunate discoverer of a remedy which,
although so perfectly innocuous that it may taken internally,
has been proved infallible in all cases of toothache and decay,
and so valuable that it has been with justice termed "Vaccine
for the mouth," thus placing it on a par with Jenner's
immortal discovery. He calls his invention "Eau de
Suez," and first tested its powers in France, where in a few
years it has attained an enormous sale and immense popularity.
Thousands attest its efficacy, and the Parisian press has had
much to say about it. Articles from the Paris "Figaro" and
other newspapers have been translated and inserted in the
English prospectus. M. Suez is convinced that there will be
no more toothache, extraction, or false teeth needed, if people
will but follow his instructions and use his preparations. There
are three kinds of the Eau de Suez, distinguished from each
other by a green, yellow, and red silk thread attached to the
bottles. The green thread must be considered the most valuable
of all, and should be used as a daily mouth wash. Those who
suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and
gums, decay, and offensive breath, will never suffer again,
and will preserve their teeth sound and white till the
end, by using ten or twelve drops in a little water
to rinse the mouth well night and morning. The
yellow thread instantly stops toothache, however violent
it may be. The red thread is for children's use,
and those happy exceptions whose teeth are quite
sound. Besides daily using the green thread, M Suez recom-
mends his Orange Tooth-Paste for the removal of tartar and
whitening the teeth; and also a particularly good kind of
Tooth-Brush made from the finest badger-hair, instead of the
ordinary hard ones, which he terms "criminal instruments,"
for by rubbing a soft substance like the gums with a hard brush
the former will become spongy and weakened, and the roots of
the teeth get exposed, thus imparting an offensive smell to the
breath. That the English public may benefit by this great
discovery, M. Suez has established a depot for its sale
at the well-known foreign chemists, Messrs. Wilcox and
Co., 336, Oxford-street, London, where his preparations may
be obtained, as well as prospectus with fuller particulars.
The following is a list of his articles, with prices attached:—
Green Thread, 4s.; Yellow Thread, 2s. 9d.; Red Thread, 3s.;
Orange Paste, 4s. 6d.; Tooth Brush, 1s. 6d. People residing in
the country may also obtain through their own chemist; and
M. Suez has made arrangements that will enable Messrs. Wilcox,
for the present, to forward these preparations, carriage-free, to
any part of the United Kingdom. So great is the popularity of
M. Suez's preparations in France that several imitations have
been made; see, therefore, that each brush bears the name Suez
stamped on the handle, and each bottle the name of Wilcox and
Co. on the labels.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade-Mark,
"Anti-Fat" Registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for
CORPULENCY. It is purely vegetable, being a compound con-
centrated fluid-extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless.
No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person
from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach,
preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a
disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates
two thousand years ago, and what was true then is no less so
to-day.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. Thomas
Fairbank, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen,
referring to Anti-Fat in the "The British Medical Journal," of
June 7th, 1879, says—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus
Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost
three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I
have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the
accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it to fail.
I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an
anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic
pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble
while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite
independently noted."

"Prattville, Ala., July 20, 1878.—BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—I weigh 315 lb. I am a member of
the oil firm of Telfair, Sneaker, and Rucker, 105, John-street,
New York. I am constantly travelling. Have intended to
write to get some of your Anti-Fat, but have been waiting to
come across some one who has actually taken your medicine.
So to-day I have the gratification of interviewing Mr.
George Boyd, of Prattville. He informs me that he
reduced himself from 215 to 128 pounds in four months.
Yours truly,
"GEORGE BOYD."

THE ABOVE CONFIRMED.
"Prattville, Ala., Nov. 29, 1878.—The Botanic Medicine Co.,
Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—I weigh 315 lb. I am a member of
the oil firm of Telfair, Sneaker, and Rucker, 105, John-street,
New York. I am constantly travelling. Have intended to
write to get some of your Anti-Fat, but have been waiting to
come across some one who has actually taken your medicine.
So to-day I have the gratification of interviewing Mr.
George Boyd, of Prattville. He informs me that he
reduced himself from 215 to 128 pounds in four months.
Yours truly,
"COL. HUSTON RUCKER."

Hundreds of letters similarly to the above have been received by
the Botanic Medicine Company, confirming their statements
relative to the efficacy of Allan's Anti-Fat in cases of Obesity.
Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Just stamp for pamphlet.
Address BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.; or Great
Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C., Eng.

10,000 PRESENTS.

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DRESSING-CASES, 21s., 42s., 84s., 105s., 210s.
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DESPATCH-BOXES, 21s., 42s. Desks, 8s. 6d.
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Articles for Presents in Ormolu, Enamel, Bronze, Brass,
China, and Electro-plate; Liqueur Cases, Reading Stands, Letter
Boxes, Musical Boxes, Music Cases, Fans, Graphoscopes, stereo-
scopes, and an endless variety of other Useful and Ornamental
Articles at moderate prices.

ILLUSTRATED LIST POST-FREE.

PARKINS & GOTTO'S,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES
AND H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.
27 and 28, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

at RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.
SETS FOR THE WRITING-TABLE and BOUDOIR,
IN POLISHED BRASS, ORMOLU, SEVRES CHINA.
BRONZE, and OXIDIZED SILVER, from .. 21s. to £10
TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS .. 63s. to £50
DRESSING CASES .. 21s. to £50
JEWEL CASES .. 21s. to £50
DESPATCH BOXES .. 21s. to £50
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES .. 4s. 6d. to 25s.
ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTER BOOKS .. 10s. 6d. to 25s.
STATIONERY CASES and CABINETS .. 30s. to £5
INKSTANDS .. 7s. 6d. to £5
CANDLESTICKS (per pair) .. 7s. 6d. to £5
POSTER SCALE .. 8s. 6d. to £5
WORK BOXES and BASKETS .. 15s. to £5
PORTRAIT ALBUMS .. 4s. 6d. to £2
THE NEW "TANTALUS" LIQUEUR STAND .. 10s. to £10
THE NEW "EPITOME" WRITING CASE .. 12s. to 30s.
And a large and choice assortment of ENGLISH
VIENNESE, and PARISIAN NOVELTIES, from 6s. to £5.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS,

ARMS, CORONET, CREST, and ADDRESS DIES
Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs.
NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, brilliantly illuminated by
hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours.
BEST RELIEF STAMPS, any colour, 1s. per 100.
All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.
A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100
Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d.
BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS,
WEDDING and BIRTHDAY INVITATIONS in every variety.
HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly.

H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES has

graciously consented to lay the FOUNDATION-STONE
of the NEW BUILDING for the CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR
WOMEN, in the Fulham-road, on FRIDAY, JULY 16, at 3.30.
Her Royal Highness will be accompanied by H.R.H. the
PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and the Right Rev. LORD BISHOP
OF LONDON will officiate. Ladies and Children contributing
or collecting Five Guineas and upwards will have the honour of
presenting Purse containing their offerings to H.R.H. the Princess
of Wales. They will be admitted free, and will occupy
specially reserved places in front of the Foundation-stone.
Life subscribers of £10 10s. will be entitled to Free Admission to
the ceremony, which will be entirely under cover.
Contributions to the Building Fund are earnestly solicited.
Ladies are invited to apply for purses to
Chelsea Hospital for Women, J. S. Wood, Secretary.
King's-road, S.W.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES

of the SKIN, Gray's-inn-road, King's-cross, London.
Established 1864.
Physician, Dr. BART MEADOW, 47, Victoria-street, S.W.
Free to necessitous; payment required from other applicants.

MACNIVEN and CAMERON'S PENS

ARE THE BEST INVENTED.
"And it is only bare justice to the Patentees to record the
fact."—Shrewsbury Journal.
Sold at 6d. and 1s. per Box by all Stationers throughout the
world.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The 'Pickwick,' the 'Owl,' and the 'Waverley' Pen."
The HINDOO PENS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are a treasure.
"The world owes a debt of gratitude to the Patentees."
Patentees of Pens and Penholders.
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CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY S. READ.